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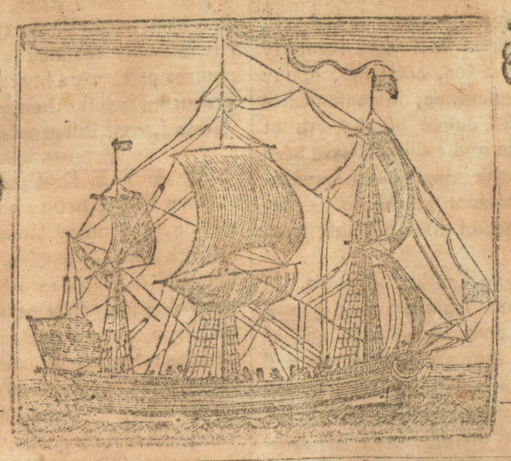
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL



THE

ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is 0 7	1d. loaf is 0 8¾	1d. loaf is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 15½	2d. ditto, 1 1½	2d. ditto, 1 6½
4d. ditto, 1 14½	4d. ditto, 2 2½	4d. ditto, 2 12½
8d. ditto, 3 12½	8d. ditto, 4 5	8d. ditto, 5 9
12d. ditto, 5 10¾	12d. ditto, 6 7	12d. ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

JOHN HOWARD,

HAS for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Grocery Store in Second-street, two doors above Chesnut-street,

OLD Jamaica spirits; West India rum; Holland Geneva; Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines; cordials of all sorts; loaf, lump and muscovado sugars; molasses, raisins, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, allspice, pepper, chocolate; raw, burnt and ground coffee; rice, and a quantity of good Jersey cheese, &c. &c. &c.

Sea Stores put up at the shortest notice, where masters of vessels and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

He also makes and sells Fishing Tackling of all sorts, for use of either sea or river; he has likewise a large quantity of Joiners Work, consisting of mahogany chests of drawers, tables of all sorts, chairs, desks, &c. and a quantity of very fine Mahogany boards, plank, and chair stuff, cut out, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms. §

October 24, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN JOYCE, a Doctor, came to the house of Arthur Miller, in Lorgan Township, Cumberland County, on the 17th day of this instant, and on the 19th died and his body was committed to us the subscribers, overseers of the poor of said Township: We therefore desire, that if the said JOHN JOYCE has any friends or legal heirs, they will come properly attested, pay charges, and receive his goods, within thirty days after the date hereof, or we will be obliged to make public sale thereof to defray his funeral expences.

† FRANCIS GRAHAM.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Sokking Township, Northampton County, a Dutch servant man named PHILIP SUPERT, twenty years of age, about five feet high, wears his own brownish hair; had on when he went away, a brown jacket without sleeves, Russia linen shirt and trowsers, and old shoes with brass buckles in them. Whoever secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by

† WILLIAM BAKER.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

October 26, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN GORDON has absconded from the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of Northampton, Bucks and Philadelphia, being there engaged as a Post-rider, and by various pretences has got from sundry people sums of money to be paid in Philadelphia, the subscriber being one of them who has entrusted him with a considerable sum, with which he has gone off and defrauded him, as well as many others in the same manner: He is about five feet eight inches high, thin visage, brown hair, has an impediment in his speech, sometimes talking coarse and then shrill, his foreteeth mostly gone; had on when he went away, a suit of uniform, brown coat faced with yellow, and it is supposed the others the same: He is this country born, descended from Scotch parents. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be prosecuted and brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

HUGH RAMSEY, living in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N.B. He is gone about three weeks, and supposed into some part of Virginia.

WHEREAS the subscriber, JOHN SPERING, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, proposes to ride post, and to go the following courses, viz. to leave Philadelphia every Wednesday evening from this date to the first of January next; and from the first of January to the first of April, once every fortnight; and from the first of April to the first of January, every week; to go by the way of Germantown, Bustel town, Fourlane-end, Newtown, Durham, Easton, Bethlehem, and the town of Northampton. All Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleased to encourage this undertaking may depend upon being punctually served, and that the greatest care will be taken of such letters, or other things, as shall be delivered to

Their humble servant,
JOHN SPERING.

Oct. 29, 1775.

WE the subscribers do hereby recommend the within-named JOHN SPERING, as a Rider, as we believe he will perform his duty therein faithfully and honestly, he having been a resident in Easton for upwards of thirteen years, where he has, during that time, behaved himself very well. Dated at Easton, the 23d day of October, 1775. Signed, *Lewis Gordon*, Esq; *Henry Fullert*, Esq; Doctor *Andrew Lethe*, *Jacob Orndt*, Esq; *Harman Schnyder*, *Adam Gobe*, *Myer Hart*, *Christian Streight*, *Isaac Saltman*.

Christiana Bridge, Newcastle County, on Delaware, November 5, 1775.

To be EXCHANGED or SOLD,

By the Subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge, Newcastle County, on Delaware, the following LOTS and PIECES of LAND, viz.

ONE lot situate in the town of Christiana aforesaid, containing 78 feet front on the main street, on which is erected and lately finished a good two story brick house, two rooms on a floor, a garret, and a cellar under the whole; a good brick smoak-house and kitchen, with a pump at the door; a frame tenement adjoining, which, with very little expence, may be converted into a store, it being an excellent stand for that business; also a brick stable, 23 feet by 27 feet, divided into apartments, with a well boarded loft that will contain eight tons of hay. Also twenty eight acres of land, lying about 500 yards from the above described premises, twelve acres of which is watered meadow, the stream never failing, and has and will produce as much good Timothy and clover hay as any marsh or cripple meadow whatsoever: On the meadow part of the land is lately erected a frame building, weather boarded with cedar boards, that will hold eighteen tons of hay, and a shed at the end thereof divided into four stalls for cattle. The subscriber has, for a considerable number of years, carried on the shalloping business from this place to Philadelphia, and intends so to do unless he should dispose of the premises above described; the purchaser, therefore, may be furnished with a shallop that will carry 480 barrels of flour at a reasonable price, and may have the stores and wharf which he has rented a number of years as usual; by this any person buying may enter into immediate business.

Also, thirteen acres of marsh meadow in Mussel Cripel, about two miles from this place, now under Timothy grass, and which has, and now doth (the lease expires the 25th of March next) rent for thirty-two pounds per annum: Adjoining to this meadow is twelve acres of upland, about half of which is timber land. Likewise about one acre and three-quarters of land, lying about half a mile on the main road from Christiana aforesaid, whereon is erected a frame tenement, under a lease three years unexpired, at nine pounds per annum. One third of the purchase money will be wanted on either of the above places should they be sold; and as it is supposed that the brick house, &c. with the first described meadows, would suit one person for carrying on the store and shalloping business, therefore they will be sold seperate from the rest, or altogether. All the above described places will be exchanged for a good farm within this government, or either of the well inhabited parts of Maryland, the Jerseys, or Virginia; and should the farm, on viewing, be thought worth more (for it must be well improved with tolerable buildings thereon erected) ready money will be paid for the residue, and also for the stock that may be thereon, if agreeable. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at Christiana Bridge aforesaid, who has to sell a Negro Man about 27 years of age, remarkable strong and an excellent waterman.

† 8 JAMES PARTRIDGE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Rockhill Township, Bucks County, on the 9th of October last, a black COW, about twelve years old, with a crop and slit in each ear, a white face, and upright horns. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

† WILLIAM INCERSHBOH.

Just published, and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, PRINTER,
In King-street, near the Market, LANCASTER,

The LANCASTER ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses, rising, setting and southing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; festivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. &c. Also, a number of useful and instructive essays, selected from good authors, viz. A new method of making hay, which saves one third of the time and labour usually employed, and by which that valuable vegetable is better made than by the customary practice. Of the West Indies: illustrated with a neat and accurate map of those islands. Anecdote of the great Doctor Desaguliers. The character and prayer of Prince Eugene. Excellent remedies for several disorders incident to the human body, viz. for the dry bally-ach, nervous cholic, inflammatory fevers, whooping cough, scald head, wasting away of children, worms, &c. Cures for sundry diseases in horses, viz. for a horse pricked in the shoeing, for a horse or cow that maketh red water, for foulness in the yard, for the swift cut, or hewing on the legs, for galling between the legs, for the wind cholic, for galling between the legs, for the wind cholic, &c. POETRY. A moral reflection on the last day of the last year. The passing bell. An ode written in sickness. An epigram. The robber robbed. The atheist and acorn. The kite, or pride must have a fall. Liberty tree, a new song, &c. &c. &c.

At the same place may be had a general assortment of blanks; where all manner of printing work in the English and German languages, is carefully and expeditiously performed.

*** Those Gentlemen who have taken in subscriptions for SCHEMA SACRUM, &c. are requested to send them to the Printer aforesaid, as the work is now in the press, and will be published with all possible expedition.

German Calenders, for the year 1776, may be had of said Printer. †

PHILADELPHIA, *November 6.*

EXTRACTS from the VOTES *of* ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, October 25, 1775. P. M.

A MEMORIAL from the Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit assistance, and devise means, for keeping the peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders, was presented to the House, read, and is as follows, viz.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of Pennsylvania, in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, being a Committee chosen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to solicit assistance and devise means, for keeping the peace of the said Counties, and defending them against the Connecticut Intruders,

Sheweth,

THAT the late House of Assembly taking into consideration "the intrusion of a number "of people into this Province, under a pretended "claim of the Colony of Connecticut, to the great "annoyance of the good people of this Province, "did specially direct their Delegates to lay the "same before the Congress, with the mischievous "tendency the pursuing such measures will have, "and to procure the aid of Congress, to quiet the "minds of the good people of this Province, and "prevent *further intrusions* and extension of settle-"ments under the said claim, until the matter shall "be determined by the King in Council, to whom "both sides have submitted the dispute."

That the Honourable Congress were pleased to appoint five of their body as a Committee to hear the parties, and to devise some effectual means for answering the aforesaid purposes; and the said Committee being attended by your Memorialists on the part of the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, and by the Connecticut Delegates in behalf of the Claimants and Intruders from that Colony, did condescend, with great patience and candour, to hear what was offered on each side; declaring, that as it was not the intention of the Congress to take upon them the decision of any matters touching the merits of the controversy, it would be sufficient for the parties to confine themselves to such points only as might enable the said Committee to answer the purposes of their appointment, namely, to "devise some way "by which the recommendation and authority of "Congress may be reasonably interposed for keep-"ing the peace till a decision of this matter, agree-"able to the aforesaid request of the Assembly."

Wherefore, waving the principal arguments touching the merits of the controversy, and particularly the settlement of the *Western* bounds of Connecticut, under a Royal Commission in 1664, then solemnly assented to and accepted by themselves, and since that adjudged absolute and final in several instances (as we doubt not it will in the present); we say, waving these points, your Memorialists insisted on the following, viz.

That were it even possible for the Connecticut Claim to derive the least support from the Charter, they have prosecuted it in an unwarrantable and riotous manner, holding their present possessions only by *forcible entry*, and unjust depredations upon the property of the good people of this Province.

That near fifty years ago all that part of Delaware which they now claim, from 41° upwards, was settled by Pennsylvanians, as far as then purchased from the Indians; and the settlements still extended farther as new purchases were made, without any claim made known, or interruption offered, on the part of Connecticut.

That their claim is a *novel* thing, or at least was not heard of among Pennsylvanians till a little before the Indian Treaty and Congress at Albany in 1754, and was hardly considered by any body as a serious thing, till at that Treaty it was made known that they were privately dealing with the Indians, by two's and three's at a time, at the house of one Lydius, for some lands on Susquehannah.

That the deed (if any), signed by the Indians at that time, was not obtained as usual from their Chiefs in *Public Council* or *Treaty*, but *privately*, and through the persuasion of the said Lydius, and also contrary to the laws of Connecticut itself, which prohibits all purchases from the Indians without leave of their General Court.

That if the said pretended deed were not void on the foregoing account, it is absolutely so for the following reasons,

First, Because at a solemn Treaty held between the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Indians October the 25th, 1736, in a deed for the lands from the Mouth of Susquehannah up to the Mountains—The Indians made a further Covenant and Declaration of Trust, in the words following: "That "neither they, nor any in authority in their nati-"ons, would at any time bargain, sell, grant, or "by any means make over, to any person or per-"sons whatsoever, whether White Men or Indians, "other than the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, chil-"dren of William Penn, or to persons by them au-"thorized and appointed to agree for, and receive "the same, any lands within the limits of Pennsyl-"vania, as it is bounded Northward by New York. "But when we are willing to dispose of any further "rights to lands within the said limits of Pennsyl-"vania, we will dispose of them to the said Willi-"am Penn's children, and no other." And the consideration mentioned by the Indians, as inducing them to make this Deed and Declaration was the upright conduct of William Penn, who, although he had in the year 1696 purchased the Susquehannah lands within the Northern part of his Charter from Governor Dungan, who had purchased them for him, the said William Penn, in 1683, yet was willing to pay the Indians over again, as he had occasion to settle them.

That on the 6th day of July, 1754, in a Public Council at Albany, Colonel Johnson and the Commissioners or Delegates of all the neighbouring Provinces being present, the Indians gave a deed to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania for another parcel of the Susquehannah lands from the Mountains nearly up to the Forks, including also a great part of the lands on Delaware now claimed by Connecticut, but declared they would not yet sell the Shamokin and Wyoming lands, but reserve them for their hunting-grounds, and appointed John Shickalamy, a noted Chief, to live on them, and prevent any settlements of White People.

But it being then suggested to the Indians that some private persons were endeavouring to obtain deeds from some of their people for part of these lands, and the aforesaid deed of 1736 being shewn to them, by which they declare, that they held the said lands in trust, to be disposed of only to the children of William Penn, they did accordingly the ninth day of July, 1754, sign and execute an indorsement on the back of the deed of 1736, "for "themselves, their children and children's children, "confirming, ratifying, and holding good the same, "covenanting, promising, and engaging to and "with Thomas and Richard Penn, Esquires, that "neither they, nor any under their authority, "should sell, grant or convey to any other than "the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, their "heirs and assigns, any lands within the limits of "their Province," &c.

That on the 9th day of the said month of July, 1754, the Commissioners of the Colonies met, in Congress, drew up a state to be laid before his Majesty; and as if foreseeing the evil consequences that would ensue from private purchases of lands from the Indians, and the exorbitant and unwieldy claims of some Northern Colonies, under their Charters, agreed to the following articles, viz.—*First*, "That all future purchases of lands from "the Indians be void, unless made by the Govern-"ment where such lands lie, and from the Indians "in a body in their Public Councils."—*Second*, "That the bounds of those Colonies, which ex-"tend to the South Sea, be contracted and limited "by the Allegheny or Apalachian Mountains, and "measures be taken for settling from time to time "Colonies of his Majesty's protestant subjects West-"ward of said Mountains, in proper Cantons."

That the *pretended* Indian deed to some persons in Connecticut, being posterior to all this, and dated July 11, 1754, must, in every sense and view, be *fraudulent* and *void*—It must be *void*, because the Indians could not convey that on July 11, to any persons, which they had twice before declared they held in trust, to be conveyed *only* to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. It is *fraudulent*, not only as being obtained *privately*, contrary to a resolution of the Colonies in Congress, made two days before, with the assent of Commissioners from Connecticut itself, but also as extending *beyond the Mountains*, which they had agreed should limit all Colonies, claiming to the South Sea.

That the Connecticut claimants, no doubt conscious of the weight of these reasons, did not pretend to make any settlement under their own Charter, or the said pretended Indian purchase, but thought proper to petition his Majesty. "that it "might be his Royal Pleasure (not to extend the "*Old Colony*) but to grant them the said lands to "erect and settle thereon a *New Colony*, in such "form, and under such regulations, as might be "consistent with his Royal Wisdom."

That failing in this application, (as it might be justly expected his Majesty would not grant those lands a second time, which were before granted to William Penn) they recurred to their pretended Indian purchase, and set up their Charter Claim, but never durst settle any of the lands in their own right, till they were first purchased by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in November, 1768, at which time the Indians in Public Council solemnly denied ever having made any sale of the lands in question to the people of Connecticut; as the Six Nations had before disclaimed the same by the Sachem Hendrick, and other Chiefs, sent to Philadelphia for that purpose in January, 1755.

That the Connecticut Claimants were not only thus prevented by the Indians from settling under their own pretended purchase, and obliged to wait till they could come in under the purchase of Pennsylvania; but even now dare not settle one foot of their said purchase, which reaches over or beyond the Pennsylvania purchase; and that upon the whole, they had intruded themselves into this province without any shadow of right, and hold their present possessions by *forcible entry* and invasions of the property of persons holding under this Province. In proof of which, your Memorialists produced numbers of affidavits and other vouchers, setting forth their first intrusion, and attempt to dispossess Mr. Ogden, and other settlers at Wyoming, in February, 1769; their being twice taken by the Sheriff of Northampton, and defeated in their designs; their escapes from prison and bail; breach of their faith; returning again to the lands, and taking to their assistance fugitives from the justice of this province, till at length they succeeded in their present lodgement at the said Wyoming, a place within the undoubted charter limits of this Province, and to which its laws and jurisdiction were actually extended by our Legislature, long before any act of the Colony of Connecticut for that purpose.

That the peace of the province has for several years past been constantly interrupted by these intruders, endeavouring to extend their settlements, and to draw off our inhabitants to their part by every undue means in their power; tempting some of the lowest of them with offers of commissions, civil and military; and others, particularly those who hold as tenants, to become landlords themselves, by offers of the lands on easier terms than those of Pennsylvania.

[*For the remainder see the Fourth Page.*]

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By the ship Glasgow Capt. Townshend, arrived at New York from Fort-William in Scotland, we have the following intelligence:

LONDON, *August* 19.

ADVICES from the Hague say, it is very confidently reported there, that the Prussian monarch has concluded a private treaty with the court of Versailles, which is likely to cause some commotions in the north.

Advice has been received from Madrid, that the Chili Indians have renewed their hostilities against the Spaniards with more fury than ever; and they come so well armed, that there can be no doubt of their receiving arms from the Portuguese.

Some merchants are making contracts for great quantities of goods for the American exportation. They are to be executed on condition of a reconciliation being effected within a limitted time.

It is said that Gen. Elliott's light horse are to be sent to America.

Lieut. Clarke is appointed to the command of the Resolution, which ship is to be fitted for sea, and to proceed again to prosecute their discoveries, and make a settlement on a large island in the South Sea, and to carry back Omiah to Otaheite, which, in their last voyage, they made their general rendezvous.

We hear it is under consideration to pay the crew of the above ship double wages, on account of their good behaviour, which has been represented to his Majesty in the most favourable light, by their late worthy commander, Capt. Cook. Several of the hands have already been appointed warrant officers by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Interest is making for returning Alderman Oliver to the court of Aldermen on Michaelmas-day, as one of the persons for them to make choice of as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The following is a list of the forces intended to do duty in America early in the spring of 1776, exclusive of officers, artillery and marines. There are to be 31 battalions, to consist of 12 companies each, 60 rank and file per company, making in the whole 22,320 rank and file.

4th reg. of foot, Hodgson's; 5th, Percy's; 6th, Sir William Boothby's; 7th, Lord R. Bertie's; 8th, Armstrong's; 10th, Sandford's; 14th, Keppel's; 15th, Pigot's; 16th, Gisborn's; 17th, Monkton's, now under orders; 22d, Gage's; 23d, Howe's; 26th, Scott's; 27th, Massey's; 28th, Earle's, now under orders; 35th, Fletcher's; 37th, Coates's; 38th, Lord Blaney's; 40th, Sir R. Hamilton's; 2d, Lord J. Murray's; 43d, Carey's; 44th, Abercrombie's; 45th, Haviland's; 46th, Vaughan's, now under orders; 47th, Carleton's; 49th, Maitland's; 52d, Clavering's; 53d, Lord Caven's, now under orders; 63d, Grant's; 64th, Pomeroy's; 65th, Urmston's; besides Preston's regiment of dragoons. The 18th and 19th are to come home.

Aug. 21. There is so much secrecy in the expeditions intended, that a noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty writes all orders himself.

Yesterday 300 of the train of artillery, with their stores, tents, bedding, &c. embarked on board a transport ship for America.

Aug. 26. A letter from Hamburgh, dated Aug. 15, says, We have received certain advice, that the marking of the limits between Russia and Poland hath been entirely regulated.

"We learn from Hanover that on the first of next month there will be embarked from Stade, the regiment of Goldaker a battalion of Linsing, a battalion of La Motte, and a battalion of the regiment of Prince Ernst of Mecklenburgh, whose destination is for Gibraltar and Port Mahon. Each company will previously be augmented with 18 men draughted from the militia."

Wednesday, a small ship from Bristol to America, was stopped in the Bristol Channel, on an information given that she was carrying out some warlike ammunition to the Provincials, and on searching her, there were found thirty thousand musquets.

It is reported that the Ministry were by no means unanimous about issuing the late royal proclamation; and it is the opinion of many, that healing measures will certainly take place before the meeting of Parliament.

Yesterday several naval officers, who had been on half pay, ever since the last war, attended the Admiralty board, were put into full and ordered to repair immediately to their respective ships.

Yesterday Sir Jeffery Amherst, knt. Generals Hervey and Haldimand (the latter has been in America 18 years) with Lord North, went to his Majesty at Kew, and staid with him two hours in close conference.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote William Tryon, Esq; Governor of the province of New-York, to be a Major in the first regiment of foot guards, from which appointment it cannot be supposed that gentleman will be honoured with any military command upon the American staff.

EDINBURGH, *August* 23.

Extract of a letter from London, August 19.

"These three days past it has been currently reported in town, that the plan of accommodation proposed by the Congress, and brought over by Mr. Penn, was so agreeable to the Ministry, that orders had been issued for hostilities to cease, and that a reconciliation, upon a solid basis, was immediately to take place.—This news however is premature; the plan has not even as yet been laid before the Council: What gave rise to the report was, the gracious reception Mr. Penn met with from his Majesty; and the hopes that are entertained at Court, that the plan proposed will in all probability be the basis of a negociation, which will speedily put an end to the present disputes betwixt America and the mother country."

An agent of one of the regiments at London writes, that the troops intended for America are countermanded, but does not mention whether it is on account of the prospect of an accommodation, or agreeable to the former plan of the Ministry, not to send over any more troops till the spring.

A gentleman just arrived in town, who left London on Thursday, says, that expresses were very frequent between Lord North and the other people in power; that a private conference was held by them and Mr. Penn, in presence of his Majesty, and that it was the general opinion in London, that a reconciliation would be brought about.

August 30. The London Gazette, brought by this post, contains his Majesty's order in Council, revoking all licences which had been formerly granted, for the transportation, coastwise, of any gunpowder, arms or ammunition, in consequence of his Majesty's order in Council of the 5th of April last, as great fraud and collusion have been and may be practised in the shipping and exportation of such articles; which prohibition is to continue in force for the space of three months, from the 23d inst.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 22.

"Twenty-one serjeants from the foot guards sent out to recruit, are gone to Ireland; and as fast as they raise men, they are to be forwarded immediately to America, to fill up the number wanted to complete those regiments which suffered most in the engagement there. They are gone alone with orders to make corporals themselves of the first men they enlist; five guineas bounty is now given, which is more than was ordered for raising men in all the last war.

"No less than three messengers were sent to his Majesty at Kew this day from the Secretaries of States office.

"Several of the messengers from Lord Dartmouth's office were out all Monday night; and it is supposed that the news from America will bring many in administration to attend the levee at St. James's to-morrow."

CHARLESTOWN, *(South-Carolina) Oct.* 3.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, *Oct.* 2.

Ordered,

THAT the message from this Committee to the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, of the twenty-ninth ult.—his Excellency's answer of the thirtieth — and the letter from this Committee to Capt. Thornbrough, of his Majesty's sloop Tamar, of same date, be forthwith printed and made public.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

MESSAGE to his Excellency the Governor.

May it please your Excellency,

It is with great concern we find, that, for some days past, your Excellency has been pleased to withdraw yourself from Charlestown, the seat of your government, and have retired on board the King's ship. The inconveniencies which must unavoidably arise to the people, deprived, by this step, of that easy access to your Excellency, which is absolutely necessary for transacting public affairs, are apparent; and we submit to your Excellency's consideration, whether the retirement of our Governor to a King's ship, in this general disquietude, when the minds of the people are filled with the greatest apprehensions for their safety, may not encrease their alarm, and excite jealousies of some premeditated design against them. We therefore entreat, that your Excellency will be pleased to return to Charlestown, the accustomed place of residence of the Governor of South-Carolina. And your Excellency may be assured, that whilst, agreeable to your repeated and solemn declarations, your Excellency shall take no active part against the good people of this colony, in the present arduous struggle for the preservation of their civil liberties, we will, to the utmost of our power, secure to your Excellency that safety, and respect for your person and character, which the inhabitants of Carolina have ever wished to shew to the representative of their Sovereign. *By order of the General Committee*,

State-House, HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

Sept. 29, 1775.

The GOVERNOR's ANSWER.

"Sir, *Tamar, Sept.* 30, 1775.

"I have received a message signed by you from a set of people who stile themselves a General Committee. The presumption of such an address from a body assembled by no legal authority, and whom I must consider as in actual and open rebellion against their Sovereign, can only be equalled by the outrages, which obliged me to take refuge on board the King's ship in this harbour. It deserves no answer, nor should I have given it any, but to mark the hardiness with which you have advanced that I could so far forget my duty to my Sovereign and to my country as to promise that I would take no active part in bringing the subverters of our glorious constitution, and the real liberties of the people, to a sense of their duty. The unmanly arts that have already been used to prejudice me in the general opinion, may still be employed by that Committee.

"But I never will return to Charlestown till I can support the King's authority, and protect his faithful and loyal subjects. Whenever the people of this province will put it in my power to render them essential service, I will with pleasure embrace the opportunity, and think it a very happy one.

To *I am, Sir,*

Henry Laurens, Esq; *Your humble servant.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

LETTER to Capt. Thornbrough.

"Sir,

"This afternoon one of your officers brought up a paper from on board the Tamar, addressed to Henry Laurens, Esq; —It appeared to have been intended as an answer to a message from the General Committee to his Excellency the Governor—it had no signature;* but the officer declared he brought it from Lord William Campbell.

"We find that, upon your officer's return to his boat, he was much insulted by some persons at present unknown. We hereby express our concern at such a proceeding, which we absolutely disavow; and we assure you that all possible inquiry shall be made into this unwarrantable behaviour, in order that satisfaction may be obtained for the insult.

State-House, By order of the General Committee, Sept. 30, 1775. HENRY LAURENS, Chairman.

True Copies. PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

* *The day following the Governor sent another copy, with his signature annexed.*

CAMBRIDGE, *October* 26.

Otway Byrd, Esq; of Virginia, is appointed Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major-General Lee, in the absence of S. Griffin, Esq;

Mr. John Gill, Printer, Mr. Peter Edes, (son of Mr. Benjamin Edes, Printer,) and Mr. Starr, who have been, by the tyranny of Gage and his vile minions, confined in Boston goal for several months past, were liberated a few days ago, on procuring bail for their not leaving the town. Mr. James Lovell still remains in prison.

WATERTOWN, *October* 23.

Tom Gage, before his departure, issued a commission, appointing Crean Brush, "Receiver of all such goods, chattles, and effects as may be voluntarily delivered into his charge, by the owners of such goods, or the persons whose care they may be left in, and to give a receipt for the same; and he is to take care of, and deliver said goods when called upon, to those whom he shall give a receipt for the same." Faneuil Hall is provided for the reception of such goods, in order that they may be as compact as possible, in case of plunder!

BOSTONIANS! Have you forgot that your ARMS were most shamefully deposited there?

NEW-YORK, *November* 2.

The ship Maria-Wilhelminha, from Charlestown, with rice, for Cowes and a market, foundered off the Western Islands. The crew was saved, and landed at St. Michael's.

The officers of the 18th, or royal regiment of Ireland, after the men were draughted into other regiments, embarked lately at Boston, and sailed for England.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 6.

An express, which arrived here on Wednesday from S. Carolina, informs that the inhabitants of Charlestown have taken every measure necessary for their protection and defence, in case they should be attacked by any ships of war. or troops; and that there are up the country more than ten thousand men, well armed, who are ready to come to their assistance upon the shortest notice. Also that the Hon. William Henry Drayton, Esq; had reconciled a number of persons in the back parts, who, having been imposed upon by some artful incendiaries, had entertained unfavorable sentiments of the present opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of administration.

The Virginia Committee of Safety have ordered a public magazine to be built at Hanover town, which is to be in the form and size of that at Williamsburg.

The express which arrived on Wednesday from the eastward, brought the following letters, viz.

"Sir, *Camp at Cambridge, Oct.* 24, 1775.

"The inclosed information being of the highest importance, I thought it proper to transmit it to you with all dispatch. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; Dep. Gov. of Rhode-island, at Providence.

(Inclosed.)

Falmouth, Monday, October 16, 1775.

"The Canceaux ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Capt. Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inst. At three o'clock P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun shot, and immediately Capt. Mowat sent a letter on shore to this town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a Committee of three gentlemen, and sent them on board to know the reason of the town's being set on fire. He returned for answer, that his orders were to set on fire all the sea-port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he desired that he might shew some favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen in Falmouth for civilities shewn him when in captivity among them) and which favour was to spare the town till nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, in case we would send him off eight small arms, which the town immediately did.

"Wednesday morning, being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to save the town; he said that he would save the town till he heard from the Admiral, in case we would send off four carriage guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c. and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages, which the town would not do. About half past nine in the morning, he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing till after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He farther informed the Committee that he should proceed to Portsmouth, and destroy that place also. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand.

PEARSON JONES.

"Sir, *Prospect-Hill, Oct.* 24, 1775.

"By an express that arrived from Falmouth last night, we learn that the greatest part of the town is in ashes. The enemy fired about three thousand shot into it, and a large number of carcases and bombs, which set the town on fire. The enemy landed once or twice to set fire to the stores; they lost eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken prisoner. The inhabitants got out a very considerable part of their furniture, no person killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from Admiral Greaves, to burn all the towns from Boston to Halifax. Captain Mowat informed the Committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days since, to burn all the sea-port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hostages for their future good behaviour; he also acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in ashes. By these accounts we may learn what we have to expect. I think Newport should be fortified in the best manner it can be. Doubtless the enemy will make an attempt to get the stock off the island. Provision should be m... to defeat them. Death and desolation seem ... mark their footsteps. Fight or be slaves is the ... merican motto, the first is by far the most eligible. In haste, I am, with esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, Esq; in P... vidence (per express.)

Extract of a letter from General Montgomery, ... *ed Camp before St. John's, Oct.* 20, 1775.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the ... surrender of Chambly to Major Brown and Mr. ... Livingston, which last headed about three hun... dred Canadians. We had not above fifty of our ... troops. Indeed it was the plan of the Canadians ... who carried down the artillery past the fort of St. ... John's in batteaus. I send you the colours of the ... 7th regiment and a list of stores taken. Major ... Brown assures me we have gotten six tons of pow... der, which with the blessing of God will finish our ... business here—Major Brown offered his service ... upon this occasion—Upon this and all other occa... sions I have found him active and intelligent.

The enemy's schooner is sunk. They have ... been anxious to save her, else they might easily ... have protracted her fate. I must now think that ... some unlucky accident befalls us, we shall accom... plish our business here, as I shall fall to work in ... earnest on this side the water. The troops are in ... high spirits. Col. Warner has had a little brush ... with a party from Montreal. The enemy retired ... with the loss of five prisoners and some killed; some ... of the prisoners (Canadians) are dangerous enemies, and must be taken care of, La Monche one ... of them. The Caghnawagas have desired to ... men from us. I have complied with their request ... and am glad to find they put so much confidence ... in us, and are so much afraid of Mr. Carleton ... not that I think they had any thing to apprehend. ... He has too much business on his hands already to ... wish to make more enemies.

I shall endeavour by means of the Chambly ... rison, to obtain better treatment for Allen and ... other prisoners, as well Canadians as our ... troops.

I shall send off the prisoners as soon as possible ... their number of women and quantity of baggage ... is astonishing.

The commanding officer at St. John's has been ... so polite as to let our batteaus pass to the head of ... the rapids, in order to take in the baggage of the ... Chambly garrison. He behaved very genteely to ... Lieutenant Lockwood of Waterbury's, who went ... in with the request from Major Stopford.

The Major is a man of family in Ireland.

Major Brown has brought the colours of the ... 7th regiment, which I have the honour to transmit ... to you.

ARTICLES proposed for his Majesty's Garrison at Chambly.

Article 1. The officers and men not to be made ... prisoners, but to march, unmolested, with their ... arms, accoutrements, twenty-four rounds of ammunition each, drums beating, colours flying, with ... provision and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest road to Montreal, or any other place in the ... province of Quebec, at the option of the Honble. ... Major Stopford, the Commanding Officer.

2. Officers and men to be allowed their baggage.

3. The men not to be decoyed from their regiment.

4. Women and children to be permitted to go ... with the regiment and their effects unmolested.

5. The ammunition and stores of all kinds, remaining in the garrison, to be given up.

6. Hostages to be given on both sides, for the faithful performance of the above articles, and ... then to be exchanged.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal ... Fusileers, commanding at Fort Chambly.

The answer to the articles proposed by the Honble. ... Major Stopford, agreeable to the instructions of ... Brigadier General Montgomery, commanding the ... Continental forces for the time being, is this:

Article 1. The garrison, officers and men, to ... surrender themselves prisoners of war.

2. In case the garrison surrenders prisoners of ... war, to be allowed all their baggage agreeable to ... their desire.

3. It never was the intention of any officer ... trusted with the command of the party, now before ... ing your fort, to take advantage of decoying the ... garrison, after a solemn engagement entered into ... by both parties, and consequently your fears on ... that head are groundless.

4. The women and children shall be permitted ... to go with the rest of the garrison and take their ... effects, provided the garrison surrender as above ... said.

5. The ammunition and stores &c. of all kinds ... to be delivered up upon the faith and honour of ... the commanding officer.

Signed JOHN BROWN, Major, Commander ... of the Continental forces before Chambly.

In reply to Major Brown's answer to the ... Major Stopford's proposals, in regard to the ... render of Fort Chambly, Major Stopford ... considered Major Brown's articles agrees to ... same, although he could wish the first article ... have been as he proposed.

Major Stopford relying in every article to Major ... Brown's honor, will give him up the fort any ... to-morrow morning.

Signed J. STOPFORD, Major of the Royal ... Fuzileers, commanding the garrison of Chambly.

Fort Chambly, 18th Oct. 1775.

An *Account* of STORES taken at *Chambly*.

80 barrels flour, 11 ditto rice, 7 ditto pease, ... firkins butter, 134 barrels pork, 7 ditto damaged, 124 barrels of gunpowder, 300 swivel shot, ... box of musket shot, 6564 musket cartridges, ... stand of French arms, 3 royal mortars, 61 shells, ... 500 hand granades, Royal Fusileers 83, accoutrements 83, rigging for three vessels at least.

A *List* of OFFICERS taken at *Chambly*.

Major Stopford; Capt. Price, sick; Capt. Gr... win; Lieutenants Hamar, Harrison, Sherrlewood, ... Capt. Alge, of the schooner; Commissary M... lough; a Surgeon.

Published by Order of the Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Best possible image.

An ADDRESS *from the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of* BOSTON, *to his Excellency Governor* GAGE.

"May it please your Excellency,

THE gentlemen, and principal inhabitants of Boston, beg leave dutifully to address your Excellency, on your departure for Great-Britain.

"We can very sincerely assure you, Sir, that we have ever considered your appointment to the chief command of this province, as a distinguishing mark of his Majesty's paternal disposition towards us; and the full effect of so wise and benevolent a designation we most earnestly hoped for in those undisturbed operations of law and settled government, which are so essential to real liberty.

"Your attention to the true interest of this unhappy town was, in our opinion, very early manifested, and your compassionate desire that some steps might be taken that should put it in your power to rescue us from impending ruin, in our trade and navigation, we shall with gratitude for ever remember.

"We cannot forbear to express our sentiments, that could a restoration to quiet and good order have been effected in this province, by the influence of personal character, a gentleman of your Excellency's established reputation for candour and justice, for moderation and an obliging disposition, invested, at the same time, with the supreme authority, could not have failed to have procured it.

"Unhappily for this country, the general sentiments were too strong, and too far heightend for the efficacy of your humane exertions. It must however be evident, we think, to all the world, that to allay the ferment in this province, without the effusion of human blood, has been your Excellency's first object; and the pursuit will be your fame.

"We have imagined, Sir, with great pleasure your truly laudable intention, and most noble ambition, of being viewed as the happy instrument in the appeasing all animosities; and in the reviving that mutual affection, as well as sense of united interest, which was once the strength and glory of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

"We need not wish your Excellency a higher enjoyment, than what must arise from your own reflections on your constant sincere endeavours for the safety and happiness of the people under your government; and from that countenance of approbation whichwe anticipate for you in the king.

"John Erving, William Brattle, Isaac Winslow, Thomas Hutchinson, John Troutbeck, Byfield Lyde, Sylvester Gardner, Stephen Greenleaf, Richard Clarke, William Bowes, William Walter, Benjamin Faneuil, jun. John Timmons, James Perkins, Thomas Amory, Nathaniel Coffin, Philip Dumarsq, George Brinley, John Winslow, jun. Ralph Inman, Alexander Brymer, Henry Lloyd, Edward Winslow, Joshua Loring, jun. Robert Hallowell, William Lee Perkins, Benjamin M. Holmes, Robert Jarvis, George Leonard, William Jackson, David Phips, Thomas Brinley, Richard Green, John Taylor, Lewis Deblois, Nathaniel Taylor, Daniel Hubbard, James Murray, Archibald M'Neil, Samuel Fitch, Joseph Scott, Francis Green, John Atkinson, Peter Johonnot, Benjamin Davis, Joseph Turell, Nathaniel Cary, John Simpson, Samuel Hirst Sparhawk, Martin Gay, William Taylor, Ebenezer Bridgham, Samuel Hughes, John Inman, William Codner, William Coffin, jun. William Perry, Jonathan Snelling, Adino Paddock, John Gore, Benjamin Gridley, Andrew Cazneau, Isaac Winslow, jun. Gilbert Deblois, Henry Liddel, Thomas Courtney, Edward Hutchinson, Theophilus Lillie, John Lovell, Miles Whitworth, Henry Barnes, Hugh Tarbett, Daniel M'Masters, Mich. B. Goldthwait, Nathaniel Perkins, John Hunt, Tert. James Anderson, Jonathan Simpson, jun. Lewis Gray, John Powell, James Lloyd, Nathaniel Brirley, James Selkrig, William M'Alpine, John Jeffries, jun. William Cazneau, Archibald Cunningham, John Grouart, William Dickson, David Black, John Barron, William Hunter, John Semple, Robert Semple, Henry Laughton, John Joy, Gregory Townshend, Archibald Bowman."

Boston, October 6, 1775.

The Governor's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen and principal Inhabitants of the town of BOSTON.

Gentlemen,

"*I sincerely lament the miseries brought upon this once happy country, through the deep designs and dark contrivances of ambitious men to raise themselves from obscurity to power and emoluments; nor can I reflect without pain upon the infatuation of the multitude, who enjoyed perfect liberty, who felt no oppression, but, deceived and betrayed, have flown to arms to avert evils that only existed in imagination, and, in lieu of liberty, have madly erected a tyranny upon the ruins of the most free, happy, and lenient government.*

"*I thank you, gentlemen, for your address, and depart the province in the firm hope that the people will recover from their delusion, and discover, before it is too late, that the government they want to subvert is the surest guardian of their lives, property, and freedom.* THO. GAGE."

The ADDRESS of his Majesty's Council.

To his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in America, Captain-General and Governor in and over his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, &c. &c.

"May it please your Excellency,

"We his Majesty's Council of the Massachusetts-Bay, having been honoured with your Excellency's message, informing us of his Majesty's orders, "that you should repair to England, to lay before him the state of affairs in this colony," beg leave to assure your Excellency, that from a sense of the many virtues, which distinguish and adorn your character, we feel the most sincere regret, at the necessary occasions, which call you from us.

"The critical situation of affairs in America, during your administration in this province, has afforded an opportunity for the severest trial of those virtues; and we should betray a great degree of insensibility, or be wanting in common justice, to your character, were we to suffer them to pass unnoticed.

"We reflect, with gratitude, upon that care and attention, by which we have been secured from many of the calamities and miseries, with which we have been threatened.

"Your concern for the evils we have unavoidably suffered, has exceedingly endeared your Excellency to us. And we shall ever entertain a profound respect for the prudence, benevolence and candour, which have been so conspicuous in your civil department; as well as the great steadiness, vigilance and humanity, which have marked your military character.

"We have seen, with pleasure, the many efforts you have made to avert this unhappy rebellion. We lament that the success has not been equal to your endeavours. But the undisturbed constancy and firmness, with which you have pursued this principle, opposed to every abuse, which wickedness, delusion, or enthusiasm could devise, has been as much the object of admiration to the loyal, as the subject of disappointment to the disaffected people of this province.

"The difficulties you have had to encounter, during your administration, are known but to a few! Your patience and secrecy have kept them from the public eye! To lay them open to the world, would be a subject offensive to your delicacy, as well as too large to come within the compass of our address.

"We flatter ourselves, that our loyalty to the best of Kings will recommend us to the care and protection of your Excellency's successors in command; whose characters, in their important stations, promise every encouragement we can wish. And we hope your Excellency will be pleased to recommend us to our most gracious Sovereign; to assure him we are unalienably attached to his sacred person and government; that hoping for his approbation, and relying on the benignity of his royal mind, we support ourselves with all possible patience, under the difficulties we are obliged to encounter.

"We wish your excellency a safe arrival at the court of Great-Britain; where we doubt not, you will meet the gracious approbation of our royal master."

His Excellency's ANSWER.

"Gentlemen of the Council,

"*While I thank you for your kind address on my departure from the province, you will permit me to testify the sense I have of your unshaken loyalty to the King, and zeal for his government.*

"*You have stood forth in support of both, at a time when an unnatural and unprovoked rebellion has been wantonly raised to subvert our glorious constitution, and have despised the menaces of open and concealed attempts upon your lives. Nor has the seizure of your properties, by the lawless hands of rebels, deterred you from a steadfast pursuit of that duty which every Briton owes his King and country.*

"*Such a conduct cannot fail to recommend you highly to our most gracious Sovereign, and you may be assured that it will afford me the greatest pleasure to acquaint his Majesty of your unalterable attachment to his person and government.*

THO. GAGE.

Boston, October 6, 1775.

The ADDRESS of the gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country, to the town of Boston.

To his Excellency Thomas Gage, Esq: Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, &c. &c.

"*May it please your Excellency.*

"When we reflect on the surprising effects of that enthusiasm and infatuation which are so generally prevalent in this country, and the variety of dangers to which the loyal and obedient have been exposed, we feel the most grateful sensations towards your Excellency, and are anxious to acknowledge our obligations.—To your wisdom and prudence we consider ourselves indebted for protection from the lawless fury and unbridled violence of our countrymen; and had not events taken place beyond what human wisdom could foresee, and contrary to any calculations upon rational principles, we might in all probability have been farther indebted to your Excellency for a reconciliation of the unhappy differences that subsist, and a restoration to harmony, happiness and peace.

"It is with regret we think of your Excellency's departure from this province, but are relieved in some degree by a consideration of the very important services which you will render this country, by a just representation of its present state, at the court of Great-Britain, by the confidence we repose in the abilities of your successors to the civil and military commands, the hopes of your speedy return, and the anticipation of an establishment of the rightful supremacy of Parliament over this part of his Majesty's dominions.

"Justly meriting and possessed of the esteem and applause of the virtuous and good, happy in the pleasing reflexions of an approving conscience, and blessed with the gracious plaudit of the best of Kings, your opportunities will be equal to the inclination you have ever discovered to restore, and settle on the most lasting basis that union of the interests of Great-Britain and the Colonies, so indispensibly necessary to the happiness of both.

"We sincerely lament, that the number of those who have dared to stem the torrent of rebellion and sedition in this province is so small; but we trust that the cordial thanks, even of a *few* (who have fled from oppression, who have sacrificed their properties and every domestic enjoyment, and are now ready to risque their lives to manifest their loyalty to the best of Sovereigns) will not be unacceptable to your Excellency.

"Be pleased, Sir, to accept the ardent wishes of these few faithful and grateful subjects, that your voyage may be prosperous and agreeable, and that your unwearied endeavours for the public service may be crowned with success.

"Richard Saltonstall, John Bowen, Daniel Oliver, Thomas Danforth, Edward Winslow, jun. John Sargent, Ward Chipman, David Phips, Thomas Josselyn, Charles Curtis, Elkanah Cushman, Thomas Foster, Tert. James Putnam, John Ruggles, James Craige, Samuel Payne, Elisha Ford, Daniel Dunbar, Lemuel Goddard, Seth Williams, jun. Zebedee Terry, William Simmons, Luke Hall, Nathaniel Thomas, Ebenezer Whipple, Adam Walker, Abijah White, Sylvanus White, Benjamin Stockbridge, William Tyng, Peter Oliver, Tert. Caleb Wheaton, Ebenezer Spooner, John Emerson, William Cowpit, John Tillden, Stephen Tillden, Joseph Tillden, Joseph Hall, James Budd, Adam Hall, Joseph Phillips, Samuel Goldsbury, William Cambell, Stephen Jones, John Chandler, Nathaniel Chandler, William Chandler, Ebenezer Cutler, James Putnam, jun. Peter Oliver, jun. Pelham Winslow, Daniel Thomas, Levi Foord, Joseph Ashlev, Benjamin Grinnel, Peter Etter, Peter Etter, jun. Franklyn Etter, Daniel Etter, Joseph House, Samuel Gilbert, John Walker, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Stearns, Jonathan Sowle, Edward S. Lutwyche, Elisha Jones, Henry Barnes, Nathaniel Phillips, F. B. Winthrop, Thomas Achincloss, Archibald Achincloss, Jonathan Dix, Benjamin Hart, John Cochran."

Boston, 7th October, 1775.

The Governor's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen that were drove from their habitations in the country to the town of *Boston*.

"Gentlemen,

"*Your kind address at this time gives me much pleasure, as it affords me an opportunity, before my departure from the province, to acknowledge the steady attachment you have shewn to the true interests of your king and country in the worst of times: and the sacrifices you have made in support of both are great.*

"*It will be my duty to represent to our most gracious Sovereign the distinguishing proofs you have given of your loyalty and patriotism: and you may be assured that during my absence, my successors in the civil and military command will afford you every favour and protection.* THO. GAGE."

Captain Stiles, arrived here on Friday from Bermuda. Coming out he spoke a vessel that left London the 10th of September, the Captain of whom informed him that he sailed with three men of war and twenty-five transports with 5000 Hanoverians, bound for Charlestown, South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Oct. 8.

"There are several vessels belonging to Philadelphia here, viz. Captains Dean, Doman, Bradford, Mullowny, Warden, and Brig Polly, Hurst, for Madeira, besides about 50 sail more belonging to other ports, the West-Indies, &c."

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 30.

"Capt. John Clark, of the Snow Baltimore, arrived here last night from the eastward, who was taken up by a whaling sloop, in lat. 41, long. 60. she belongs to Baltimore, and bound for Europe. The same sloop lay along side the ship Maria six days, when the Captain and crew thought proper to leave her: This ship is the three decker, built here, and bound from South-Carolina to Cowes."

IN CONGRESS, November 1, 1775.

RESOLVED, *That no produce of the United Colonies be exported (except from Colony to Colony, under the direction of the Committees of Inspection and Observation, and except from one part to another of the same Colony) before the first day of March next, without the permission and order of this Congress.*

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Married in Cohansie, New-Jersey, on the 25th of October last, PHILIP V. FITHIAN, A. M. to Miss BETSY BEATTY.

Newcastle, October 27, 1775.

Last Sunday the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, of this place, baptized a son of Mr. Zachariah Vanleuvenigh's, by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Vincit amor Patriæ, immensa laudumq: cupido!

College of Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

DR. SHIPPEN will open his COURSE of LECTURES on ANATOMY and SURGERY, this Evening at Six o'clock.

TICKETS will be delivered at his Surgery, the corner of Fourth and Pruen-streets.

THOSE Gentlemen, in this and the neighbouring Governments, who have been entrusted with subscription papers for printing "*A History of the Baptists in New-England*" by the Rev. *Isaac Backus*, are requested to return them to the Author by the 15th of January next.——The work is now in the press at Providence, Rhode-Island, and will be ready to deliver to the Subscribers by that time.

TO BE SOLD,

AN English servant MAN, about twenty-five years of age, has three years and four months to serve: He is well acquainted with the care of horses, driving carriage, and can do many kinds of work: He would suit the country best. Enquire of JOHN MIFFLIN, in Second-street, near Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a German servant Girl, who has been upwards of two years in the country, has near five years to serve, has no objections to go live in the country, and is sold only for want of employment. Enquire of the Printer. ‡

Chester-Town, Maryland, October 26th, 1775.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent County, in the province of Maryland, on the third inst. three whitemen, who say they belong to Mr. JAMES KELSEY, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne Arundle County, Province of Maryland. One of them calls his name TIMOTHY DONOLAND, and says he is from Ireland, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made. One other calls his name PATRICK HURLEY, and says he is from Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. The other calls his name SAMUEL STILL, and says he is from England, upwards of thirty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. They say they came off in a yawl, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worten Point, in the County where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the goal of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man, who calls his name WILL, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester County, Province of Pennsylvania: He is a well set fellow, little more than twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; his cloathing was an oznabrugs shirt and trowsers and a new felt hat.——The master or masters of the above mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

§ EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD BY
PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF,
At their store in Water-street, the fourth door above Market-street, Philadelphia,

A large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will sell on very low terms, for cash or short credit; consisting of

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broadcloths,
Yorkshire kerseys and plains,
Scarlet serges,
6-4 nap'd coatings,
Red and blue duffils,
Scarlet nap cloth,
Nap serges,
Scarlet flannels,
Red and blue embossed flannels,
Superfine rattinets,
Common shalloons,
Fine ditto of all colours,
Different coloured durants,
Allopeens,
Striped and plain cambletts,
Cambletteen,
Silk camblets,
Dorsetteens,
Single and double worsted damasks,
Calimancoes of various colours and prices,
Black and blue everlastings,
Hair plushes and worsted ditto,
Womens cloth cloaks,
Womens worsted mitts,
Womens silk mitts,
7-8 and yard wide cambricks,
7-8 wide lawns,
Womens fine chipped hats,
Womens Leghorn hats,
Womens leather gloves and mitts,
Rich white sattins,
Different prices of black sattins,
Half yard silk Persians,
Different sorts of black silk Mantuas,
1-2 yard white sarsanets,
An assortment of ell wide silk Persians,
Figur'd modes for cloaks &c.
Different sorted Barcelona silk handkerchiefs of the best qualities,
Different assortment of white Scotch threads from No. 15 to 50,
Quality and shoe bindings,
Black taffaties,
Combs of every kind,
Black sattin ribbonds,
White sattin ribbonds,
Different coloured ribbonds,
White 3 corded sewing silks,
Black sewing silk,
Pewter plates & basons,
Pewter porringers,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Silk and cotton romall handkerchiefs,
Rozet handkerchiefs,
Spotted and flowered bandanoes,
White and black silk cravats,
Spotted linen handkerchiefs,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Basket and death-head buttons,
Metal buttons for regimentals,
Silk and hair twist,
Mohair,
Callicoes, cottons and chintzes of various qualities,
Striped & plain Bengals,
An assortment of saddlery ware,
Barlow and pistol-cap knives,
Pinchbeck shoe-buckles,
White metal and steel shoe-buckles,
White metal and yellow knee-buckles,
Masons trowells,
Best and common metal razors,
An assortment of locks and hinges,
Small nails of different kinds,
Fine Irish linens,
Silk breeches patterns,
Crimson worsted harrateens,
Yellow harrateens with furniture compleat,
Mens cotton and thread stockings,
Womens fine cotton and thread stockings,
Window glass,
9-4 cotton counterpains,
6-4 & 8-4 counterpains,
Black bombazeens,
Black sattinets for breeches,

Also many other articles too tedious to mention.

WAS committed to the gaol of Gloucester, New-Jersey, a certain Negro man named THOMAS MEKEL, a sly, artful fellow, very talkative; had on when he was taken, a white cloth jacket, a blue under one, and a pair of black velvet breeches. His master is desired to come for him in three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his charges, by

† RICHARD JOHNSTON, Gaoler.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 31st of October last, a blue BED QUILT, quilted in flowers, with pale blue round the edges; and a dark coloured linen one, home spun, marked M. T. Supposed to be stolen by one Matthias Amos, as he calls himself; a coach harness maker, about five feet ten inches high, well set, dark curled hair, dark eyes, brown complexion; had on a blue coat, brown waistcoat, and leather breeches. Any person delivering the said Goods, shall have the above Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the Thief and Goods, by applying to the Printer hereof. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Glass House, in Salem County, West New-Jersey, on the 2d instant, a Dutch servant man named *John Godfrey Knesler*, a carpenter by trade, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on an old felt hat slouched, grey great coat, light cloth jacket, spotted swanskin under ditto, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and pretty good shoes; he has brown hair, grey eyes, and the fore finger of his left hand cut off. Whoever secures him in any gaol in this province or New-Jersey, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD WISTAR.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY on the 3d instant, a servant woman named MARY QUIN M'CREA, *middle aged, middle size, black complexion, black hair, watry eyes, and has a remarkable cut on the back of her left ancle; had on and took with her, a scarlet cloak with a hood, a black bonnet, a changeable brown poplin gown, a crimson quilt, a blue ditto, with many other things: As she has a husband in some part of Maryland, it is supposed she has gone that way. Whoever takes up said servant and brings her to Mr.* ROBERT MOFFETT's, *in Water-street, Philadelphia, or to her master, at Mr. Robert Wallas's, in Bordentown, shall be paid the above Reward, and reasonable charges, by* † JOHN M'COY.

Talbot County, Maryland, Oct. 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 21st instant, a man and woman, convicts, viz. WILLIAM MANLY, *a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut short, of a surly bad countenance, is a labourer, and understands horses: Had on when he went away, a short blue coat about half worn, and either a light coloured spotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong self-grey knit stockings, and strong English made shoes; is an impudent active fellow, and speaks the north of England dialect.* ANN WILSON, *who calls herself the aforesaid Manly's wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, speaks the same dialect as Manley, and is in a tolerable good working dress. Whoever takes up and secures said convicts, so that I may get them again, shall receive, if taken in this province,* Forty Shillings *for the man, and* Twenty Shillings *for the woman; and if taken up out of this province,* Three Pounds *for the man, and* Two Pounds *for the woman. They stole and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, and sundry provisions, &c. There is reason to believe they have got a false pass, and are making for Philadelphia; they were seen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday the 22d inst. about noon; and at Warwick, in Cæcil county, on Wednesday morning following.* JAMES BRADDOCK.

That their late attempt to extend themſelves weſtward at leaſt 50 miles from Wyoming to the weſt branch of Suſquehannah, was attended with the moſt provoking circumſtances of treachery, as well as want of ſympathy for the diſtreſſes of their country, or regard for *public union*.—Becauſe in May laſt, after actual hoſtilities had commenced between Great-Britain and the Colonies, the Aſſembly of Connecticut made a *new* law, extending their juriſdiction to the ſaid weſt branch of Suſquehannah, and thereby exciting their people to make further intruſions upon us, which was moſt ungeneroufly attempted by them in an hoſtile manner the latter end of September laſt, in open diſregard of the injunctions of the Continental Congreſs, at a time when they thought our people were leaſt expecting them, and leaſt prepared to receive them; many of the beſt men of the county being abſent in the public ſervice as Riflemen.

That upon this ſtate of the matter, and in the preſent temper of the frontier inhabitants of this province, whoſe minds are ſo juſtly inflamed againſt thoſe intruders, as a ſet of men who have made repeated attacks on their property, and to whoſe future engagements no *faith* can be due, your Memorialiſts took the liberty to ſuggeſt to the worthy Committee of Congreſs their apprehenſions that the ſaid frontier inhabitants, now conſidering themſelves under the neceſſity of repelling force by force, can be no way quieted, or the public peace preſerved, "but by thoſe Connecticut people yielding "up the lands of which they have taken forcible "poſſeſſion, and retiring within their old bounds "*eaſt* of New-York, there patiently to wait the "deciſion of the controverſy by that authority to "which both ſides have ſubmitted, and which may "ſoon be expected."

The reply made to theſe arguments appeared to us too evaſive and inconcluſive to trouble your Honourable Houſe with a recital of them. Upon the whole, inſtead of acquieſcing in our propoſal to withdraw theſe Intruders, the Connecticut Delegates gave in the following written propoſal, calculated under the ſanction of the Congreſs if it could be had, to obtain for their people a ſtill ſtronger eſtabliſhment in a tract of land almoſt as large as all Connecticut; thereby delivering them the quiet poſſeſſion and uſe of lands, honeſtly purchaſed, and paid for to an immenſe value, by multitudes of good people belonging to all parts of our province.

FORM *of a* RESOLUTION *of* CONGRESS *propoſed by the* CONNECTICUT DELEGATES.

"WHEREAS it is repreſented to this Congreſs that ſome diſturbances have lately happened among the people inhabiting the lands in controverſy between the Colony of Connecticut and the Proprietors of the Colony of Pennſylvania, which, unleſs ſpedily quieted, may interrupt the harmony and weaken the union of the confederated Colonies, when their united efforts are neceſſary for the defence of their common rights and liberties; and that the peace of ſaid inhabitants cannot be preſerved nor offenders duly puniſhed there by the civil authority of the Colonies of Connecticut and Pennſylvania, or either of them, by reaſon of their interfering claims of juriſdiction, and the Aſſembly of the Colony of Pennſylvania and the Delegates of the Colony of Connecticut have requeſted the interpoſition and advice of the Congreſs in the premiſes.

"Reſolved, That in the opinion of the Congreſs, it is expedient for preſerving the peace of ſaid Colonies, that a *temporary line of juriſdiction* be fixed between them, and therefore recommend for the preſent, and until there ſhall be a *legal* ſettlement of ſaid controverſy or ſome other regulation eſtabliſhed, that the Colony of Connecticut confine the exerciſe of its juriſdiction (at the place in controverſy) to that part of a townſhip incorporated by the Aſſembly of that Colony by the name of Weſtmoreland, that lieth eaſt of a meridian line beginning at latitude 41° north at the diſtance of 15 Engliſh miles weſt of the eaſt branch of Suſquehannah river, and from thence running north to the north line of the lands in controverſy. And that the Colony of Pennſylvania forbear to exerciſe juriſdiction within thoſe limits, unleſs the ſouth limit of ſaid town include any of the inhabitants who ſettled and hold under the claim of the Proprietors of Pennſylvania, that then thoſe inhabitants remain under the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, and that all the inhabitants on ſaid controverted lands be ſuffered peaceably to occupy the lands now in their actual poſſeſſion.

"Provided nevertheleſs, that nothing contained in this temporary proviſion ſhall any way effect or prejudice the legal claim or title of either party to any of the ſaid lands. And it is further recommended, that all perſons who have been arreſted only for attempting to enter upon and take poſſeſſion of any of the vacant or uncultivated lands in controverſy, be forthwith releaſed, and that all their effects be reſtored to them. And that for the future all concerned carefully avoid whatever may tend to diſturb the peace, or interrupt the harmony and friendſhip that ought at all times, and more eſpecially the preſent, to ſubſiſt among all true lovers of their country."——

On the foregoing propoſal it was obſerved firſt by your Memorialiſts, that the bounds pointed out would extend the juriſdiction of Connecticut not only over the Wyoming lands and 15 miles weſt of Suſquehannah, but alſo *eaſtward* to Delaware over the Miniſink and other lands ſettled and governed under Pennſylvania for 50 years paſt. They further obſerved an affected obſcurity and the uſe of ambiguous words in the propoſal, where it ought to have been explicit and clear—As for example—a temporary line of juriſdiction is propoſed "until there ſhall be a *legal* ſettlement of the controverſy"—But when they were aſked what they meant by a *legal* ſettlement, and whether the expected determination by the King in Council would be acquieſced in by them as ſuch, no deciſive reply was obtained, but rather a ſuggeſtion that they would not conſider ſuch determination as final in their caſe. The like ambiguity was obſerved with reſpect to the words—"actual poſſeſſion"—they affecting to conſider all lands on which no perſons live as vacant and free for their people to ſit down upon; and we conſidering all lands for which we have paid and which have been ſurveyed off to us as our *actual* poſſeſſion, which no man has a right to enter upon without our leave, whether we occupy them or not. And as to a *temporary line* of juriſdiction your Memorialiſts declared it to be a matter which they could neither conſent to nor have any concern in adviſing, for the following reaſons:

Firſt, Becauſe the Legiſlature of this Province did extend its juriſdiction over the whole lands in controverſy long before the Colony of Connecticut made any act for the like purpoſe, and therefore that juriſdiction can neither be ſuſpended or limited but by the legiſlature of this province itſelf, or by the general conſent of thoſe intereſted.

Secondly, Becauſe ſuch general conſent can never be expected. For whereever ſuch temporary line may be fixed, it muſt give diſſatisfaction to multitudes, and ſacrifice (at leaſt for a time) the property of one part of the country for the peace or convenience of the other.

Thirdly, Becauſe application being heretofore made on the part of Connecticut, to the Honourable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania for ſuch *temporary line*, they refuſed to conſent to the ſame, conſidering that it would be injurious to their cauſe, and an admiſſion that the lines of Connecticut, ſettled more than an hundred years ago eaſt of New-York, could now extend weſt of the ſame, and approach thoſe of Pennſylvania.

Fourthly, Becauſe it ſeems evidently intended by the propoſing ſuch temporary lines to give thoſe Connecticut intruders an opportunity of introducing ſtill greater numbers of their people, and ſeating themſelves ſo ſtrong as to be able to diſpute the poſſeſſion, whatever may be determined reſpecting the merits of the controverſy.—And that on the whole, a *temporary line*, being involved in ſuch difficulty, affecting not only the rights and eſtates of the Honourable Proprietaries of this province, but of multitudes within it, and which however determined muſt ruin and give diſſatisfaction to many.—Your Memorialiſts could not but think it a matter, in which it would be wrong even to wiſh the interpoſition of Congreſs, all whoſe recommendations ſhould be received with reverence and without murmuring, and that therefore ſome other mode ſhould be agreed upon, in order to be ſtrengthened by the recommendation of Congreſs—Either *Firſt*, That thoſe intruders who have ſo juſtly alarmed their neighbours, ſhould withdraw, as originally propoſed to the Committee of Congreſs by your Memorialiſts; or *Secondly*, that a plan ſhould be deviſed for preventing their further extenſion of ſettlements, the introducing any more of their people, or any way moleſting the inhabitants of this province in their perſons or property, till a determination of the controverſy by the King in Council, with ſome proper ſecurity that they will abide by that determination, and in the mean time ſubmit to the laws of Pennſylvania. But on a matter of ſo great weight and concern to the province in general, we declared further, that we wiſhed to take the advice of your Honourable Houſe.

Being therefore convinced that any accommodation by means of a *temporary line* is an idea never entertained by the late or preſent Houſe, we pray you would take the premiſes under your wiſe conſideration, and adviſe us whether the peace of this province can be beſt preſerved by the firſt or ſecond of the above propoſitions, or whether any other plan might be more agreeable to you; and as the ſettlement as well as execution of any plan of this kind may be attended with difficulties and delays, of which theſe intruders may wiſh to take advantage, as uſual, we further *pray*, that the inhabitants of the ſaid two Counties of Northumberland and Northampton may in the mean time be duly ſtrengthened and ſupported for the defence of their property againſt all ſuch invaſions and inſidious attempts as that lately made upon them—And your Memorialiſts ſhall pray, *&c.*

October 25, 1775.

WILLIAM SMITH, HENRY KEPPELE, jun. TENCH FRANCIS, WILLIAM SITGREAVES, ROBERT HARRIS, FRANIS ALLISON, JOHN COX, SAMUEL MEREDITH, REUBEN HAINES."

Thurſday, October 26, 1775. *A. M.*

The Houſe met, purſuant to adjournment; and, upon motion, reſumed the conſideration of the Memorial from the Committee choſen by the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to ſolicit aſſiſtance, and deviſe means, for keeping the peace of the ſaid Counties, and defending them againſt the Connecticut Intruders, and after ſome time ſpent therein,

Ordered, That Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Roſs, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Chreiſt, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dougherty be a Committee to conſider the contents of the ſaid Memorial, and report thereon to the Houſe.

Friday, October 27, 1775. *A. M.*

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment:

The Committee appointed to conſider the Memorial of the Committee choſen by the Freeholders of the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, to ſolicit aſſiſtance, and deviſe means, for keeping the peace of the ſaid counties, and defending them againſt the Connecticut Intruders, reported, "That they had taken the ſaid Memorial into "their ſerious conſideration, and are ſatisfied that "the matters and things therein repreſented, are "juſtly ſtated, and deſerve the attention of the "Houſe."

Ordered, That the above report be taken into conſideration in the afternoon.

October 27, 1775. *P. M.*

The Houſe, purſuant to the order of the forenoon, taking into conſideration the Report of their Committee on the Memorial of the Northumberland and Northampton Committee, together with certain Reſolutions of a former Houſe of Aſſembly, paſſed on the 13th of January, 1774, concerning certain Intruders from the Colony of Connecticut, "who in a riotous and tumultuous manner have "taken poſſeſſion of a tract of country within the "known limits and boundaries of this Province, "and retain their poſſeſſion in an hoſtile manner, "to the great diſturbance of the peace of the ſame, "confederating in defiance of the Laws and execu"tive Powers of this Government, with a number "of ill-diſpoſed perſons, and affording protection "to offenders of the moſt atrocious kind:—"Whereupon the ſaid Houſe reſolved, that they "would concur with the Governor in every reaſon"able meaſure, to ſtrengthen the hands of Go"vernment in preſerving the peace, and ſuppreſ"ſing all riots, tumults and illegal attempts to "diſturb the Inhabitants of this Province in their "peaceable poſſeſſions." And whereas it appears that the ſaid Connecticut Intruders, in contempt of the authority of this Province, and to the great annoyance of its peaceable inhabitants, do ſtill continue their intruſions and invaſions of private property, and particularly in the latter end of September laſt, regardleſs of the public union, and taking an ungenerous advantage of the calamities of the times, did attempt to extend their ſettlements to the weſt branch of Suſquehannah, near fifty miles from Wyoming:—Wherefore

Reſolved, That the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, ſettled under the juriſdiction of this Province, were juſtifiable, and did their duty in repelling the ſaid intruders, and preventing the further extenſion of their ſettlements.

And whereas the juriſdiction of the Counties of Northampton and Northumberland is extended by Acts of Aſſembly to the north bounds of this Province, and the matter in controverſy between Connecticut and this Province is ſubmitted to the determination of the King in Council—Wherefore

Reſolved, That to admit or agree to any temporary line of juriſdiction between the inhabitants of this Province and the ſaid Intruders would be ſacrificing the juſt rights and powers of this Government, would prejudice the cauſe in queſtion, and be injurious not only to the Proprietaries of this Province, who have already refuſed to agree to any ſuch temporary line, but likewiſe to all thoſe who have purchaſed and hold lands in thoſe parts under the faith and ſanction of our laws.

Reſolved, That thoſe Connecticut Intruders, having in a forcible and hoſtile manner obtained their poſſeſſions in this Province, ought, for the preſervation of the peace thereof, to ſurrender up thoſe poſſeſſions, and wait for a proper and legal deciſion of their claim.

Reſolved, nevertheleſs, That this Houſe will acquieſce in any plan that ſhall be recommended by the Honourable Continental Congreſs, agreeable to the requeſt of the late Houſe, whereby thoſe Intruders may be permitted to enjoy their preſent ſettlement till a determination of the controverſy by the King in Council; provided aſſurance be given that they will abide by that determination, and in the mean time introduce no more ſettlers upon the controverted lands, and ſubmit to the laws of this Province.

Reſolved, That if ſuch an agreement cannot be obtained, this Houſe will concur with the Governor in every reaſonable meaſure for protecting and ſupporting the inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of Northampton and Northumberland in the defence of their property and juſt rights.

By Capt. Vickary, *from* Briſtol, *and Capt.* Harr, *from* Poole, *laſt from* Cowes, *arrived here, we have the following intelligence*, viz.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 19.

MOST of the printers of the London papers have been ſerved with notices, that the Attorney General has filed informations *ex officio* againſt them. The ſubject matter of theſe proſecutions is not yet known, but it is imagined the foundation of them is the advertiſement from the Conſtitutional Society.

Aug. 20. It is reported that when Sir Jeffery Amherſt goes to America firſt in command, he will have troops to make up thoſe that are already there 20,000 men.

It is ſaid there are no leſs than 200 officers of the army ſtruck off the half-pay liſt, for not repairing to the War-Office in conſequenee of the public advertiſements, and for not offering their ſervices in the American civil war.

Adminiſtration have employed two or three capital houſes in the city of London to keep the ſtocks up (if they can) but the ſenſible part of mankind are not to be deceived be ſuch miniſterial artifice.

Laſt week arrived in Clyde from America, the Hunter, Robinſon, from North-Carolina, with tobacco; the Briſco, M'Millen; the Jeany, Kirkwood; the Brothers, Walter; the Neſtor, Harriſon; all from Virginia, with tobacco.

Eight thouſand tons of tranſports are already taken up in the river and more are expected to offer daily: Twenty-five flat-bottomed boats are nearly conſtructed for the debarkation of troops: Each ſhip is to carry one; and every boat will row with 16 oars.

Aug. 22. Letters from New-York, brought by the Sea Nymph, Captain Hitchinham, who is arrived at Plymouth in 32 days, bring an account that the principal families have left New-York, and are retired into the mountainous part of that province, where they live in tents and huts, till ſome convenient houſes can be erected for them; and that they are ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life, and that in great plenty, from the back ſettlers, who enjoy the fruits of their labours, being out of the reach of any ſhips of war.

On Saturday in the afternoon Lord North arrived in town from Cheltenham in Gloucesterſhire; his Lordſhip ſtopped at Kew, and had a conference with his Majeſty.

We can give it to the public on *ſome degree of authority*, that if there will not be a ſpeedy change in the miniſtry, it is expected there will be in that of a *Premier*; as a great perſonage and Lord North have had ſeveral conferences on *two points* relative to America, which they could not agree in; in conſequence of which the latter was not ſummoned to the laſt Cabinet Council.—*Lon. Ev. Poſt.*

Letters from Paris adviſe, that orders are given there to fill all the magazines with the neceſſary proviſions for 50,000 men.

Aug. 24. It is ſaid that Governor Dunmore had ſent to the people of Norfolk (Virginia) to ſupply the ſhipping with proviſions, for which they were to be paid; but if this was not complied with, orders would be iſſued to burn the town.

It was reported yeſterday that his Majeſty in Council ſigned a proclamation for calling the Parliament in October for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

An order in Council was yeſterday iſſued, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, and of arms and ammunition, for three months; and alſo revoking all licences which have been hitherto granted for the exportation of gunpowder, &c. during the ſame time.

A great perſonage, it is ſaid, has lately received a letter from Berlin, wrote by the King's own hand, on matters of the greateſt importance.

It is now ſaid, that Sir Jeffery Amherſt will not be ſent to America, but he is conſulted on all points that ariſe concerning that continent.

It is now ſaid that the Congreſs petition will be preſented on Wedneſday, and that on Friday it will be laid before the Privy Council.

Governor Penn is ſaid to have declined the viſits of ſeveral eminent perſons both in the miniſterial and popular intereſt, being determined to act conformable to the reſolutions of the Congreſs, without giving room for a ſuppoſition of his being influenced by the advocates of either party on this ſide the Atlantic.

Several officers belonging to the regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, have thrown up their commiſſions, being apprehenſive of being ordered for America.

It is reported that no anſwer has been yet given, nor will any be given, to the petition of the Continental Congreſs, as it is thought beneath the dignity of Government to treat with or acknowledge an aſſembly which has no conſtitutional or legal exiſtence.

Yeſterday ſome ſtands of ſmall arms, and powder and ball, were ſhipped on board the Mary tranſport at the Tower, for Quebec, and this morning ſhe ſailed on her voyage.

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For ſuppreſſing Rebellion and Sedition.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS many of our ſubjects in divers parts of our colonies and plantations in North-America, miſled by dangerous and ill-deſigning men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and ſuſtained them, after various diſorderly acts committed in diſturbance of the public peace, to the obſtruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppreſſion of our loyal ſubjects carrying on the ſame, have at length proceeded to an open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themſelves in hoſtile manner to withſtand the execution of the law, and traiterouſly preparing, ordering, and levying war againſt us: And whereas there is reaſon to apprehend that ſuch rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traiterous correſpondence, counſels and comfort of divers wicked and deſperate perſons within this realm. To the end therefore that none of our ſubjects may neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, or through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our royal Proclamation, hereby declaring that not only all our officers civil and military are obliged to exert their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs ſuch rebellion, and to bring the traitors to juſtice; but that all our ſubjects of this realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and aſſiſting in the ſuppreſſion of ſuch rebellion, and to diſcloſe and make known all traiterous conſpiracies and attempts againſt us, our crown and dignity; and we do accordingly ſtrictly charge and command all our officers as well civil as military, and all other our obedient and loyal ſubjects, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to withſtand and ſuppreſs ſuch rebellion, and to diſcloſe and make known all treaſons and traiterous conſpiracies which they ſhall know to be againſt us, our crown and dignity, and for that purpoſe, that they tranſmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or other proper officer, due and full information of all perſons who ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence with, or in any manner or degree aiding or abetting the perſons now in open arms and rebellion againſt our government, within any of our colonies and plantations in North-America, in order to bring to condign puniſhment the authors, perpetrators, and abettors of ſuch traiterous deſigns.

Given at our Court, at St. James's, the twenty-third day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

Aug. 26. The Sphynx, a ſnow, Capt. Sparks, from Ireland, with ſalt proviſions for Boſton, is ſaid to be loſt in her paſſage, and all on board periſhed.

A number of 40 and 50 gun ſhips are getting ready for America, to replace thoſe ſhips which muſt neceſſarily ſoon come home.

The artificers at Woolwich warren are at this time particularly employed in caſting ſetts of cannon of a heavier weight of metal, for the ſervice of government.

Monday 300 chaldron of coals and 300 quarters of flour were ſhipped on board a tranſport lying off the Tower, going with the troops to America; and on Thurſday the like quantity of coals were ſhipped, and the tranſport fell down the river to Gravelend.

Wedneſday a council was held on ſpecial affairs at St. James's, relative to the taking more foreign troops into pay in his Majeſty's dominions.

Orders have been given to the officers of the ſeveral regiments to keep with their men, and be always in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Orders are ſent to the victualling office to get ready as faſt as poſſible beef and pork, ſufficient for ten ſhips of the line for ſix months, and the bakers were ſet to work laſt Monday to have ready in ten days a ſufficient quantity of biſcuit for the above ſhips.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

IN CONGRESS, *Saturday, July* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the exportation of ARMS and AMMUNITION to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from ſupplying us.

Reſolved, That for the better ſupplying theſe colonies with the neceſſary means of defending their rights, every veſſel importing Gun-Powder, Salt-Petre, Sulphur, provided they bring with the Sulphur four times as much Salt-Petre, Braſs Field Pieces, or good muſkets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this Reſolution, ſhall be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe Colonies, to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the Non-Exportation Agreement notwithſtanding; and it is recommended to the Committees of the ſeveral provinces to inſpect the military ſtores ſo imported, and to eſtimate a generous price for the ſame, according to their goodneſs, and permit the importer of ſuch powder and other Military Stores aforeſaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, That a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the Miniſterial Troops and Navy in America, ſince laſt March be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact, related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them; alſo the number and value of the veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained; alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent.——That Mr. DEANE, Mr. J. ADAMS and Mr. WYTHE be a Committee for this purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The above Committee requeſt the Printers of the ſeveral publick papers in the United Colonies to inſert the above for three or four weeks ſucceſſively, and all perſons poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

Best possible image.

By the ship NEPTUNE, *Capt.* COLLINS, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

ALEPPO, June 29.

THE Persians have besieged Bassarila ever since the 7th of April, which place was well defended to the date of the last letters from thence of the 25th of May, but cannot hold out unless relief is sent. A Turkish Ambassador has been at Scwiras since the 25th of April, to accommodate matters. At Bagdat they had stored the town with provisions, and were in a good posture of defence; the Persians have an army a few days journey from thence.

Constantinople, July 5. The Russian squadron has intirely left the Archipelago, and we hear nothing more of any pirates. If they do not appear after our fleet is gone, we may hope soon to see trade flourish again.

Constantinople, July 17. The Vizir was deposed on the 6th instant, banished to Gallipoty, and afterwards appointed Pascha of Heydin; the Cheaia, Dervisa Achmet Effendi, is named Vizir; and Ibrahim Effendi, formerly Cheaia at the camp, is appointed Vizir Cheaia. Arab Kerly Ibrahim, Pascha of Candia, has been appointed Pascha of Cairo.

Venice, August 11. His Excellency John Murray, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, who was returning to England, died on the 9th inst. in the Lazaretto of this city (where he had finished his quarantine) of a malignant fever with which he had been seized there on the 4th.

Warsaw, August 12. Col. Corycki, the chief of the plot contrived by the Tartars to quit this kingdom, is closely confined in prison. We are assured he designed removing, with all the Tartars, to the bailliage of Insterburg, in Lithuania Prussia, and that he was to be elected Chan of those Tartars.

Hague, August 18. Their High Mightinesses the States General have this day issued a Proclamation, of which the following is a translation:

PROCLAMATION.

THE States General of the United Provinces, to all who shall see, or hear these presents, greeting:

Be it known, that the reasons which induced us heretofore to prohibit the exportation of ammunition to the English Colonies, still subsist, we have again thought fit absolutely to prohibit, and we hereby absolutely do prohibit, all exportation of ammunition, gunpowder, guns and shot, by ships belonging to the dominions of Great-Britain, for the further term of a year, on pain, not only of confiscation of the arms and ammunition which shall be found there on board, but also a fine of a thousand guilders over and above, at the charge of the commander, whose ship shall be answerable and liable to execution for the same.

That we have further thought fit to enact, and we do hereby enact, that, during the aforesaid further term of one year, no gunpowder, guns, shot, or other instruments of war, shall be embarked on board any other ships, whether foreign, or belonging to this country, to be transported abroad, without consent and permission of the College of Admiralty, under whose jurisdiction the embarkation shall be made, on pain of confiscation of the arms, gunpowder, guns, shot, or other ammunition, which shall have been embarked without permission, and of the commander's incurring a fine of a thousand guilders, on board of whose ship the said arms and ammunition shall have been embarked, and his ship be answerable and liable to execution for the said fine.

And that no one may pretend ignorance hereof, we call upon and require the States, the Hereditary Stadholder, the Committee of Council, and the Deputations of the States, of the respective Provinces, and all other the officers and justices of these countries, to cause this our Proclamation to be forthwith promulgated, published, and affixed in all places where the same is necessary, and where such publication is wont to be made: And we further charge and command the Counsellors of the Admiralty, Advocates General, and Commissaries General, together with all Admirals, Vice-Admirals, Captains, Officers and Commanders, to pay obedience to this our Proclamation, proceeding, and causing to be proceeded against transgressors thereof without favour, connivance, dissimulation, or composition; for such have we found meet.

Given at the Hague, under the seal of the State, the signature of the President of our Assembly, and the counter signature of our Greffier, August 18, 1775.

(Signed) G. VAN HARDENBREK.

By order of the States General,

(Counter-signed) H. FAGAL.

To which was affixed the seal of their High Mightinesses.

Berlin, August 19. Mr. Harris, Envoy from Great-Britain, has, by order of his court, asked permission of the King to establish a Consul of his nation at Memel.

Dublin, Aug. 16. It is confidently said that Sir John Blaquiere is commissioned to propose the long-dreaded land-tax, and that it will be laid before Parliament early in the next session. The reason for asking it is to be the American war. Is there an honest man in the kingdom will agree to this?

When the representatives of a nation are bribed and corrupted by the crown, there is no security for the people but an appeal to God. This is a maxim which America seems to pursue with vigour; and as their cause is just, all good men hope it will be crowned with success.

Several recruiting parties have within these few days been beating up for recruits, but so infamous does the cause appear, that eight days indefatigable industry of three parties have been able only to procure one volunteer, and he was so far under size, and so miserable in appearance, that he was discharged when brought before the General who was to pass him. The recruiting parties in the North have met with the same bad success, and it is thought that in the whole kingdom of Ireland there will not be found twenty men who will be hired to attack their relations in America.

By a letter from Clonmell to a gentleman in this city, we learn, that the White Boys assembled on the common of Loughrick, on Monday se'ennight, in their usual uniforms, and proceeded to the house of one Mulally, a proctor, dragged him out of bed, cut off his ears, took the accompt book out of his desk, and hanging it about his neck, took him to an adjacent wood, where they dug a hole, and set him upright in it to the neck, stopping it up, and laid a great stone on his head, in which condition he was found dead next morning.

August 19. The Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom has published a promise of his Majesty's pardon to all such deserters from different regiments as shall surrender themselves before the first of September.

DUBLIN, *Post Assembly, August 28, 1775.*

By the Sheriffs and Commons of the city of Dublin.

Whereas at the quarter assembly held April 28, 1775, a petition of certain of the Commons was lodged, praying, "That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens, would take into their serious consideration the oppressions and grievances which our brethren of America labour under, and the evils from thence that are likely to fall upon this country; and that his Lordship and their Honours would present a dutiful and loyal petition to the King, stating the above facts, and praying relief. And whereas, on said day, upon the unanimous request of the Sheriffs and Commons to the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, that they would be pleased to concur in presenting an address as above, they were pleased to return for answer that the matter was of the "highest importance, and therefore inexpedient."

"And whereas the said petition of certain of the Commons was again lodged on the last quarterly Assembly, when a Committee of six Aldermen and as many of the Commons were appointed, with the assistance of Mr. Recorder, to draw a petition and address to his Majesty, as above stated, who after several weeks deliberation, agreed to the following one:

"To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

"Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, in Common Council assembled, conceive it would be highly improper in us, at this alarming crisis of affairs, to observe a criminal silence, and an unfeeling indifference.

"We see the horrors and calamities of civil war raging in America, the hands of fellow subjects imbrued in the blood of each other, and without searching for, or investigating the cause, we cannot hesitate to pronounce its effects destructive to the British empire at large, and particularly and essentially ruinous to the limited commerce of this kingdom.

"At a period of time when every political eye is intent on the movement of the armament fitted out by the court of Spain, our natural and hereditary enemy; when that powerful force has been frustrated in its first attempt, and when this country may with reason think, that such great preparations will not be suffered to become entirely abortive, we are naturally led to enquire into our means of defence against any sudden invasion, but have the mortification to find the military force drained from this kingdom, to enter into an unnatural conflict with Protestant subjects of the same empire.

"Your Majesty will be pleased to consider how much our trade, credit, and manufactures are connected with peace in America, and that we cannot but feel the most lively distress and apprehensions at a continuance of a war which must necessarily involve in ruin our staple commodity, almost the only source of wealth to your faithful subjects of Ireland.

"It is not the intention or wish of us your Majesty's dutiful subjects to pretend to determine from whence the evils complained of have originated, or what has introduced your Majesty and your subjects into a situation unprecedented, delicate, dangerous and distressing.

"Permit us to apply to your Majesty's wisdom and virtue, and to implore your parental interposition in promoting such means as will at once quiet the fears of your subjects in America, and preserve the constitutional rights of your Majesty and the British legislature.

"Then may we expect the return of that peace, so long a wanderer, an unnatural separation of the colonies from the mother country prevented, the British constitution throughout your Majesty's wide and extended empire established on the firmest basis, and its necessary attendants, civil liberty and political security.

"The sword of discord once sheathed, Great-Britain shall recover her wonted unanimity and importance; commerce shall again revive, and those torrents of your people's blood, now flowing in the cause of civil commotion, be reserved for the noble purpose of asserting the just prerogative of your Majesty's crown, and the liberty of your people, in support of which we are ever ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes."

Resolved unanimously (by the Committee)

"And whereas the Right. Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, have this day put a negative on the said address.

"Now we, the Sheriffs and Commons, anxious to preserve our reputation from the odium that must remain to all posterity on the names of those who in any wise promote the acts now carrying on in America, and feeling the most poignant grief, as well on account of the injured inhabitants of that continent, as on that of our brave countrymen, sent on the unnatural errand of killing their fellow subjects,

"Have *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every good citizen to exert his utmost abilities to allay the unhappy disputes that at present disturb the British empire.

"*Resolved*, That whoever would refuse his consent to a dutiful petition to the King, tending to undeceive his Majesty, and from which it could be hoped that the effusion of one drop of subject blood might be prevented, is not a friend to the British constitution. Signed by order,

ALFRED HOWARD."

There were among the Commons but four who dissented to the above address to his Majesty on the American affairs, and those four were Joseph Versehoyle (from the Alderman's list) R. G. Sankey, son to Alderman Sankey, and Henry Evat, and—— Whetstone, elected by the board of Aldermen. An act of the Commons only opposed by such men may very justly be called UNANIMOUS.

When the above address, was sent to the board of Aldermen, for their concurrence, it was supported by the following Aldermen, who were for having it presented;—Blackhall, Bevan, Dunn, King, Warren, and Tucker; and it was opposed by Alderman Crampton, Sankey, French, Lightbourn, Emerson, J. Hamilton, and Swettenham.

On Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, died GEORGE FAULKNER, Esq; one of the Aldermen of this city, and upwards of fifty years Printer of the Dublin Journal. He was a gentleman much esteemed by the world in general, and had many virtues which endeared him to society.

Birr, Aug. 5. General Pitt is arrived here, where part of his regiment of 12th light dragoons are quartered, in order, it is said, to have them in readiness to set out shortly for America.

Bristol, August 31. The following intelligence may be depended on, as it has been sent up by unquestionable authority.—"Letters of recal are sent to General Gage, and General Howe is appointed to the chief in command at Boston. Some proposals are also transmitted, which are to be imparted to General Washington, commander in chief of the Provincial forces. They are, however, not sufficiently conciliatory to warrant the supposition of cordial acceptance on the part of the Colonies."

On Sunday arrived in this city Edmund Burke, Esq; one of our Representatives in Parliament.

On Saturday evening John Dunning, Esq; our Recorder, arrived here, to hold the General Gaol Delivery. On Monday the Juries were appointed, and the charge to the Grand Jury given. The charge having been the subject of much conversation, we have been favoured with the following as the substance of it.—The Recorder, as usual made some observations on the nature of the office, and remarked on the good government of the city, which appeared from the few prisoners to be tried, notwithstanding the assize had been so long postponed; that it had been always his custom to inform the Grand Jury of any acts of the previous session of Parliament that related to the civil liberties of the people, or the administration of justice; but he observed, that the proceedings of the late session furnished no such information, business of a very different nature having engrossed their attention. The great political question of American affairs, he said, interested the whole nation; and as it was a subject of general conversation, he would just observe, that he was sorry that such a question had been ever agitated, he wished it was possible to see the end of it as clearly as he could investigate the beginning; that in the proper place (meaning his seat in the House of Commons) he had given his opinion freely and fully, and that it was his intention to do it yet firmly: that his first wish was the union of the British empire, that it might be once more happy and flourishing; and that if any person indulged a contrary wish, he considered the crime of that person as infinitely more heinous than any that stained the present calendar.

Birmingham, Aug. 31. Last Friday evening some sailors had been engaged on board a Guineaman fitting out in one of the docks at Liverpool, having finished her rigging demanded their wages, at the rate of 30s. per month, for which they were engaged, but were given to understand by the owners, that as there were plenty of hands to be had, they would give but 20s. upon which they returned on board the vessel, and in a short time after cut and demolished the whole of the rigging, and left it on the deck. A party of constables immediately seized nine of the principles, and brought them before the magistrates, who committed them to prison; upon which a great number of sailors (supposed to be upwards of 2000) armed with handspikes, clubs, &c. proceeded to the gaol, the windows of which they soon destroyed; upon this the riot act was read to them, which having no effect, as they were determined to rescue their companions or destroy the gaol, eight of them were accordingly dismissed, with whom they marched off in triumph; but upon mustering, and finding one had been detained, they instantly returned to the prison and fought him off, together with a woman, who had been also committed for aiding and assisting in the riot; when, after parading and terrifying the inhabitants 'til near twelve o'clock, they dispersed, and on Saturday morning all was quiet.

Letter from Liverpool, dated August 30, received by Saturday's post.

"SIR,

"The whole town is in the greatest confusion! You know there are a great number of Guinea ships that go from this port; but since the present disturbances in America, as soon as they return, they are laid up, there being now no sale for slaves; this, together with the arrival of several Greenlandmen, have thrown as many as 3000 sailors out of employ in this port. The merchants, on this account, have lowered their wages, which occasioned the sailors to rise in great bodies, and they immediately went to all the ships that were ready to sail, and unrigged them; this has been practised for four nights successively. Yesterday they all met in a body in 'Change time, to offer terms to the merchants, but on being refused, they threatened to pull down the 'Change that night. The magistrates and merchants planted 120 persons armed, in the 'Change; and at nine o'clock last night the sailors surrounded it, and were fired on from within. There were two sailors killed and several wounded. I reckoned this morning sixteen holes in one of Miss Williamson's shutters, and many of the balls were found in the shop; many other shops round the 'Change shared the same fate. The sailors now grew desperate, on account of some of their party being killed and wounded; and this morning they have broke open warehouses for powder and muskets. At one o'clock they surrounded the 'Change, all armed, some with muskets, and others with cutlasses, together with three cannon; they then hoisted the bloody flag, and began to fire on the 'Change. How it will end I cannot tell, but have given you the earliest information; further particulars you may depend on by Friday's post. Yours, &c.——"P. S. All the houses are shut up."

Deal, August 31. Arrived and sailed for the River, the Daws, Brown, from Jamaica; the Betsey, Benson, from Virginia; and the Barbadoes Packet, Blackburne, from Barbadoes. Remain in the Downs, his Majesty's ship Arethusa, with the ships as before. Wind at S. S. W. blows hard.

LONDON.

August 25. A great quantity of woollen cloaths, of different kinds, are preparing with the utmost expedition to be sent to Boston, for the use of the army under the command of Gen. Gage.

Another draught will soon be made from the royal train of artillery to send to America.

The Stirling Castle man of war, of 50 guns, at Chatham, is ordered to be fitted immediately for America.

Aug. 26. The following plan is recommended by a staunch friend to the reigning family, as the only method to restore and preserve, on a lasting basis, the union, peace, and prosperity of Great-Britain and her Colonies:

1. Let an act be passed to indemnify the present ministers and the Americans for what hath passed, but let this act prohibit those ministers from ever holding any place in the state for the future.

2. Let the next set of ministers be all known as hearty friends to the Hanoverian succession, and to the liberties of the people.

3. Repeal all the obnoxious acts lately passed against America.

4. Let an act be passed for a more just and equal representation of the people; let it limit the number of placemen in the House of Commons, and make all future elections for members be determined by ballot.

5. Dissolve the present Parliament—call a new one, and let all electors vote freely.

We are informed, that Governor Powna'l's soliciting the agency of Boston, was merely to have it in his power to serve the province at this GRAND CRISIS! however the insidious HUTCHINSONIAN may insinuate to the contrary.

A military gentleman is much astonished that our Sovereign Lord the King takes so much pains to persuade either LORD TOWNSHEND or SIR JEFFERY AMHERST to take the command in America, when LORD GEORGE SACKVILE (the hero of Minden) would undoubtedly go, and with great pleasure "punish those rebels (as he expressed himself in Parliament) with MORE than Roman severity."

It is a certain fact that the militia of the different counties of this kingdom will be embodied as soon as the harvest is got in.

Orders are issued by the master of the ordnance for shipping 20,000wt. of bullets, with a quantity of cannon balls at the tower, for the use of his Majesty's army in America.

There are now gone, and going, more artillery to America, than was last war, which is proof sufficient that government is determined to crush rebellion.

It is said that two regiments at Boston are ordered home, on account of their dislike to the service.

A French man of war of 48 guns, named the Virgin Mary, is lost on the coast of Ireland, and all the crew, except nine, who were taken up by an Irish fishing boat, perished; there was on board the above ship, uniforms, fire arms, and a large quantity of gunpowder, said to have been designed for the provincial army in America.

Aug. 28. Ministry wish for nothing more earnestly than that proclamations should pass for laws in England, as royal edicts do in France, Spain, and Turkey. In this fond hope, they have attempted to frighten us from writing, or speaking, in favour of the brave, generous Americans—but let Ministry be informed, that Englishmen will never pay any regard to proclamations that assert *what is not conformable to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.* Whenever it is clearly proved, that arms *may not legally* be born in defence of violated Charters—in support of Trials *by Juries of the Vicinage*—and for the preservation of Freedom and Happiness—the abdicated Stuarts may justly term the Whigs, rebels, who seated this family on the throne, and who have supported them with their blood. If the Americans are rebels, the Stuarts have been hardly dealt with. *If there was need* of this proclamation *to deem them rebels*, they are no more rebels, now, than they were *prior to its publication*, for a proclamation is *no law in England*; thanks be to Heaven, *and the Arms of our Fore fathers!*—Let Ministry try the point, by arraigning some Friend to Liberty, and trying him for high treason. Inform them that they cannot bring a criminal process into Westminster Hall—and that an Old Baily Jury will shew, by their acquital of the prisoner, that they will support the Constitution, in defiance of the frowns of tyrannical Ministers.

A gentleman just arrived in town from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, says, it is impossible to describe the distress of the nailors at a place called the Waste, near that town, who, since the American acts took place, are out of employ, where hundreds of industrious families are absolutely starving (who before lived comfortably) for the common necessaries even to support nature; their children may be seen running about without either shoe or stocking to their feet, whilst their parents are begging from door to door, a few miles round the place, for broken victuals to carry home at night to their helpless families.

Aug. 29. There is something cowardly in our present contest with America, as they are in no condition to make reprisals by invading Great-Britain. With nations possessed of the means of annoying us, by making this country the seat of war, we are very cautious how we engage, and are more ready to bear repeated injuries than resent one; witness the affair of Falkland's Isles, an everlasting blot in the escutcheon of Old England.

It is now confidently reported, that at the meeting of parliament, the land-tax will be raised an additional shilling in the pound.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam.

"A report of Europe's being involved in a general war, has been so universally believed all over Holland, that it is now looked upon as a certainty, and the consequence is, that all the monied people, who have cash in the foreign funds, have determined to withdraw it immediately; and the fear is even so general, that our stocks have fallen, as our merchants think their monies safest in their own hands.

A gentleman who arrived a few days since from Lisbon says, that just as he was embarking for England, orders were giving for fitting out with the greatest diligence, all the men of war at that place, and at every port in Portugal.

They write from the Hague, that four Dutch men of war, which were borrowed for the King of Portugal, had lately sailed for the West Indies, and that the states are to be allowed 300 000 l. sterling for the use thereof for five years.

A fleet of ships are arrived in the river, loaded with wheat, from Dantzick, Memel, and other parts; many more ships are hourly expected, it is therefore hoped the price of bread will soon be reduced.

A gentleman lately returned from a tour in the West of England, informs us, that had it not been for the very large supplies of American wheat imported from that continent, the poor inhabitants of the several clothing towns of Wootton, Dursley, Stroud-Water, Cam, and others, between Bristol and Gloucester, must have perished for want of bread, as they have had no other but such as had been made from American wheat for the last ten months.

The people of Herefordshire say, that the present summer has produced at least a million of bushels of apples more than grew in that county last year.

Aug. 30. One unvaried sacrifice of our national honour and dignity has taken place in every transaction of foreign politics from 1760 to this day. The House of Bourbon, almost destroyed, and sprawling at our feet, was taken by the hand, and treated as conquered France had been before by the Jacobite ministry of Queen Anne. We courted the enemy we had destroyed, and hurried through a peace which gave up all the glorious advantages of the war. The Canada bills and the Manilla ransom were the next negociations we held. The seizure of Corsica, and the despicable figure made by the nation in Europe by a mock explanation with the Duke de Choiseul on that affair, in which the French minister was complimented by turning Lord Shelburne out of office, will not soon be forgotten. The affair of Falkland's-Islands, in which the strongest insult was pocketed, and the government sat down bullied, but contented, left another stain upon our honour, which different measures must wipe out. The division of Poland was beheld with as much indifference as the annexation of Corsica to the crown of France. The general line of our foreign politicks has been uniform, it has been one

continued sacrifice—one unvaried scene of meanness and narrow views.

Yesterday morning the Spanish Ambassador had a long conference with the Earl of Rochford, on the subject of dispatches just received from his court.

It is said that letters of recall are preparing for Lord Harcourt, who is to assume a principal post in administration; and that a nobleman has been nominated to succeed him as Lord Lieutenent of a neighbouring kingdom.

Great pains have been taken with the common soldiers at Boston, to give them just ideas of the quarrel betwixt this country and America, particularly since the arrival of General Burgoyne amongst them, and they are now so thoroughly convinced that legislation implies taxation, and that America is virtually represented, that they are determined to engage, with the utmost military alacrity, on this principle, as the General has well observed in his letter to his brother Lee; of such singular use are the powers of oratory and eloquence, which can penetrate the grossest matter, and convey intelligence and science to stupidity and ignorance. —*Credat qui vult non ego.*

The Governor of Manilla has lately, by order of the King of Spain, established a numerous militia, chiefly consisting of mountaineers, for the better security of the Philippine, and some other islands in the East-Indies.

A letter from an English gentleman in the south of France, says, the troops here are ordered to be stationed along the sea coasts near Marseilles.

There are letters in town from Madrid which bring advice that a Spanish squadron of thirteen ships of the line are now at Cadiz, ready to put to sea, which will be commanded by the Sieur Regis

They write from Amsterdam that the price of all kinds of ordnance and naval stores have been greatly advanced within these few weeks, in all the ports of Holland.

So far are those general reflections thrown upon the Scots, as unanimously abetting the oppression of America, from being true, that by a gentleman who arrived from Edinburgh, we are informed, that in almost every company he found very able and spirited defenders of our brethren beyond the Atlantic; and verily believed that in the city of Edinburgh there were eight out of ten for the Americans. A plain proof that thousands of our countrymen on the other side Tweed are as susceptible of the love of freedom and principles of genuine Whiggism as ourselves.

Yesterday several bakers presented a petition to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, praying his Lordship to raise the price of bread, as they are great losers by the present assize.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor made an order to sell the bread half an assize, or a penny in a peck loaf, which takes place to-morrow.

Extract of a letter from New Castle, Aug. 26.

"As the press ought to be "a reward to those "that do well, as well as a terror to evil doers," we ought to take notice of the noble and disinterested conduct of two very respectable gentlemen, John Addison, of Whitby, Esq; and Thomas Maude, of this town, who have rejected every offer of employment for their ships in the government service, for the purposes of the American war, although they are deeply engaged in shipping, and the times are very bad in that article."

Sept. 1. Letters are received by the Smedmore, Brown, arrived at Portsmouth from South-Carolina, which give an account, that the people in that Colony are all in arms, and are daily learning their discipline; that all are to bear arms from 16 years of age to 50; and that they have 30,000 men ready to take the field at a short notice. The letters further add, that they have sent to the Provincial army a large quantity of rice &c.

A gentleman who arrived a few days since from Lisbon says, that just as he was embarking for England, orders were given for fitting out with the greatest diligence all the men of war at that place, and at every port in Portugal.

Yesterday there was a court and drawing-room at St. James's, at which were present the Duke of Roxburgh, the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Sandwich, Suffolk, March, Hertford, the foreign Ambassadors, Countess of Egremont, Lady Stanley, &c. &c.

After the drawing room was up the Earl of Dartmouth had a conference with his Majesty.

Yesterday evening a council was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, said to be on American affairs, when most of the officers of state assisted.

Yesterday morning the Spanish Ambassador, accompanied by Lord Rochford, had a conference with his Majesty.

A rupture with Spain is now more confidently talked of than at any time since the conclusion of the late peace.

Adjutant General Gates, who is Adjutant General of the provincials, is allowed by all the British officers, who know any thing of him, or of service, to be one of the bravest and best disciplined officers in Europe.

They write from Gibraltar, that Admiral Mann had sent a man of war to Algiers, the Captain of which was charged with a particular commission to the Dey.

Some letters from Algiers mention, that the Dey has been threatened with an insurrection of the populace.

Private letters from Petersburgh mention, that the Empress is building a fine dock and arsenal at Archangel, which will soon put her subjects on a very respectable footing by sea.

The King of Prussia, we hear, threatens to assist the rebellious Americans with military stores of all kinds, and officers, if the demands he has on Lord Bute's administration be not immediately liquidated and discharged; and in case any of his ships should be seized or stopped, he means to take possession of the electorate of Hanover, till he is paid the sum of 876,000l. which are the arrears due, as he says—his demand is much greater, but the remainder he forbears to insist on, as he intends to appropriate it to the discharge of the Silesia loan.

Another proclamation is shortly expected to make its appearance, in order to forbid the scurrilous publications, with which the friends of administration say the public prints daily abound.

A letter from Paris, Aug. 25, says, "the post is just come in, and brings an account of a dangerous insurrection in Spain, on account of the expedition against Algiers." Further particulars are eagerly expected.

The French King has issued orders to his several intendants throughout his kingdom, to cause magazines of corn to be formed within their several districts.—This is seldom done in France, but when that kingdom is on the eve of a war, or at least, in such a situation as to render an event of that kind doubtful, if not probable.

Extract of a letter from Cowes, Aug. 29.

"The Frederick and David, Gottschalk, from London to Nantz, is put into this port leaky, and it is thought, must unload to repair. A man of war, and a brig with naval stores bound to Boston, are on shore on the Shingles, near the Needles, and as the wind has blown very strong all night and still continues, it is apprehended they must receive considerable damage."

Wednesday upwards of 300 barrels of gunpowder were shipped off from the Tower for America, together with several pieces of cannon and their carriages.

Orders are given from the Admiralty-Office to fit out an additional number of cruizers for the channel service during the winter.

Sept. 2. The 9th regiment of dragoons, Col. Mocher's is to be made Light Horse, and has received orders to lower the size of its men; and the 3d, or Prince of Wales's regiment of dragoon guards has received the same orders, in consequence of an applicaion from General Gage, who, it is said, is sensible of the great utility of light armed troops. It is supposed for the sake of expedition, that they will be mounted in America, as General Gage desires they may be sent as soon as possible.

A letter from Cork says, that ten sail of transports arrived there to take on board some troops for Boston; but orders have lately been received for the troops not to embark till some men of war arrive to take them under convoy.

It is computed, that should the American war continue but for three years the expence of the very naval and military force, necessary to complete the reduction of that continent, will amount to at least ten millions sterling, over and above our usual peace establishment. Add to this at least as much more, which we shall loose in trade, commerce, and manufactures, besides the lives, on the lowest computation, of 100,000 gallant Englishmen.—What have we to balance against such calamities? Twelve flourishing and industrious provinces, reduced to a desert, depopulated towns, uncultivated fields, starving widows, deserted infants, rotten ships, a nominal tax of 300,000l. per annum, of which ten pounds will not reach the royal coffers for ten years, starving manufacturers, and parliamentary supremacy.—In the words of an author of great authority, I believe there are several things *right* that are *not expedient*.

It may not be unseasonable to hint to our Governors the great danger of trusting the Catholicks of Ireland with arms upon any pretence whatever, for if they get the habit of using them under the command of officers of their own persuasion, the government may rest assured, that they will turn them against the persons they deem their oppressors. the present ruling power of that kingdom. If they are to be selected out of all his Majesty's subjects of both kingdoms, to reduce English Protestants, they should at all events be commanded by Protestant officers.

A Council is summoned to meet at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Monday evening next, when the time for the meeting of Parliament is expected to be finally determined.

The Friendship, Anthony, from Quebec, with fresh dispatches, and a petition to the throne, is safe arrived at Bristol, after a very quick passage.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Aug. 12.

"This kingdom has been freed from the Saparoge Cossacks. These people known by the name of Hydamacks, by the robberies whice they have committed in the Ukrain, and on the frontiers of Poland during the late troubles, are now no more in being. They have been forbid living in a body as a nation, and the Russian Lieut. General Tekeli occupies the land where they dwelt which will be better cultivated for the future."

Sept. 4. Nine men of war of the line, it is said, are put into commission, and fifteen Lieutenants have received their orders, and are set off for different parts of the kingdom to open rendezvouses, and to enter men for his Majesty's service.

Yesterday the Experiment man of war of 50 guns, having compleated her compliment of men, fell down from Poorfleet to the Downs, in order to proceed to America. This ship is said to be one of the compleatest vessels in his Majesty's service; she has a hundred oxen and two hundred sheep, and a considerable quantity of preserved vegetables on board for the use of the army at Boston.

Sept. 5. It is now said that General Gage does not propose renewing hostilities till next spring, by which period he will be very considerably reinforced, and then he is to strike an effectual blow, to bring the Americans to obedience; but whether the latter will remain in a state of tranquility till that time, seems to be very doubtful.

An express arrived yesterday morning at the Admiralty from Liverpool, for which some Lieutenants of the navy set out on Saturday to enlist sailors for his Majesto's service.

Sept. 7. The political conversation at the west end of the town turns chiefly on the appointment of a new chancellor. It is affirmed for a fact, that Mr. Alexander Wedderburne is actually appointed to the seals, in consequence of which a patent for a peerage is said to be making out.

The new commission of Justices for the county of Middlesex hath undergone a variety of alterations since it was originally issued. The Chancellor is said to have struck the names of those gentlemen favourable to the views of ministry out of the list of Justices. If this was done, it must have been designed as a retaliation on the Premier, for the appointment of Mr. Wedderburne to the seals.

Yesterday his Majesty in council was pleased to order that the Parliament should be farther prorogued to Tuesday, October the twenty-fourth, then to sit for the dispatch of business, and a proclamation will be issued accordingly.

Two ships were taken up this week by government, which are ordered to Ireland, to be laden with potatoes for the army at Boston.

Sept. 9. Thursday morning the Lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, Rochford, and Governor Hutchinson, were sent for to Kew, where they had a long conferrence with his Majesty, and then returned to town.

Thursday the following proclamation was issued.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 14th day of this inst. September; we, with advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the 14th day of this inst. September, to Thursday the 26th day of October next; and we have given orders to our Chancellor of Great-Britain to prepare a commission for prorogueing the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall on the said 26th day of October next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly at Westminster, on the said 26th day of October next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 6th of September, 1775, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD Save the KING.

On the 4th inst. sailed from Falmouth, with a fair wind, his Majesty's frigate Lizard, for Quebec, with dispatches for Governor Carleton; and it is reported that she carries orders for raising 10,000 men immediately, to be sent to the assistance of General Gage.

Sept. 11. It is confidently reported, that should a reinforcement of troops be necessary to subdue America, twenty thousand Swiss are to be taken into the pay of government.

Insurrections of a very alarming and dangerous nature are dreaded in Ireland, in the course of the ensuing spring, if troops be not sent over from this country to replace the Irish regiments serving in America.

Sept. 12. Advice is said to be received from the Hague of several Dutch vessels, laden with warlike stores, supposed for America, though cleared out as if bound for the Mediterranean.

It is asserted, that a number of petitions are preparing to be presented to the House of Commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquility between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

Yesterday 200 horses passed over London and Westminster bridges, in order to be put on board a transport ship going with provisions and stores to America.

Sept. 14. Yesterday eight very respectable merchants of Manchester waited on his Majesty at St. James's, being introduced by the Earl of Suffolk, with a dutiful and loyal Address, offering his Majesty the sum of 600,000l. to enable his Majesty to carry on the war against the Americans, and expressing their warm attachment to his Majesty and the Royal Family, &c. which was very graciously received.

CHARLESTOWN, (*S. Carolina*) *Oct.* 10.

Last Saturday put into this port in distress, a Spanish ship called St. John the Baptist, Joseph Lorenzo Zubigary, master, out 39 days from Honduras, bound for Cadiz, with a cargo, consisting entirely of indigo and treasure. The quantity of indigo is said to be two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds.

By a vessel from New-Providence, put into one of our inlets, we learn that the Falcon sloop of war, Capt. Linzee, with a transport ship of three hundred tons, and a brigantine of two hundred, arrived there about three weeks ago, from Boston, in order to dismantle the forts at Nassau, and carry off all the cannon and gunpowder in that island; but that, the Governor being absent, the Council did not consent to the measure, and the said vessels had thereupon, on the third instant, sailed on their return to Boston, with only fruit and turtle on board.

In the *COUNCIL* of *SAFETY*, Charlestown, October 5, 1775.

Resolved, *That it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended to merchants, shopkeepers and others, having goods, wares and merchandize in Charlestown, that they do forthwith remove the same to places of security in the country.*

By order of the Council of Safety.

PETER TIMOTHY, Sec.

The Provincial Congress held at Hillsborough, in North Carolina, on the 21st of August last, entered into the following Resolves:

Resolved, That twenty-five pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good salt-petre that shall be made in this province, and delivered to the Provincial Council within the space of six months from this time; and that the sum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight within six months next following.

Resolved, That two hundred pounds be paid for the first five hundred weight of good gunpowder, made within the space of six months; and that one hundred and fifty pounds be paid for the second five hundred weight, within twelve months next following.

Resolved, That a premium of two hundred and fifty pounds be given to the first person who shall erect and build a rolling and slitting mill, for the purpose of preparing iron to make nails, and which mill shall be actually set to work, within two years from this time; and that the sum of two hundred pounds be given to the person who shall erect a second.

Resolved, That a premium of fifty pounds be given to the person who shall make, in a workmanlike manner, fifty pair of cotton cards, of wire made and drawn in this province; also the like premium to the person who shall first make one hundred pair of woollen cards; to be delivered to the Provincial Council within twelve months.

Resolved, That a premium of fifty pounds be given to the first person who shall make in a workmanlike manner, twenty-five dozen of pins, each dozen to contain twelve thousand, of wire drawn in this province, within twelve months.

Resolved, That a premium of fifty pounds be given to the first person who shall make in a workman-like manner, twenty-five thousand needles, sorted, such as are had from Great-Britain, from number one to number twelve, within twelve months.

Resolved, That a premium of one hundred pounds be given to the first person who shall erect and build a furnace for manufacturing of good merchantable steel, within eighteen months from this time; and that the sum of twenty-five pounds be given to the person who shall erect a second furnace.

Resolved, That a premium of two hundred and fifty pounds be given to the first person who shall erect a mill for manufacturing of brown, whited brown, and good writing paper, within eighteen months from this time.

Resolved, That a premium of fifty pounds be given to the person who shall produce, to the Provincial Council, the finest piece of linen, to contain twenty-five yards at least, not less than one yard wide, and not of less value than imported linens of three shillings sterling per yard, being the first cotton in Great-Britain, to be produced to the said Council, and approved of, within twelve months.

Resolved, That a premium of one hundred pounds be given to the person who shall produce, to the Provincial Council, six pieces of woollen cloth, not of less value than imported cloth of the price of four shillings and six pence sterling per yard.

Resolved, That a premium of seven hundred and fifty pounds be given to any person who shall erect and build proper works for the manufacturing of salt on the sea shore, within eighteen months.

Resolved, That a premium of one hundred pounds be given to the person who shall refine the greatest quantity of sulphur, in such manner that the same may be used in the making and manufacturing of gunpowder, within eighteen months.

Resolved, That a premium of five hundred pounds be given to any person who shall erect a furnace for manufacturing of good pig iron and hollow iron ware, within two years.

NEW-YORK, *November* 8.

The following information received by express from South-Carolina may be depended upon, viz. That they have two thousand men in actual pay, and five hundred horse on the frontiers. Colonel Gadsden, Commander in Chief, and Col. Isaac Huger, second Colonel of the first regiment. Second regiment, Colonel Moultrie,—Mott, Lieutenant Colonel, late of the Royal Americans. Fort Johnston fortified, and garrisoned with four hundred and fifty men. Mount Pleasant fortified with four cannon and two hundred men, stationed to prevent the King's ships taking in water, and no provision allowed them. Two schooners fitted out, mounting fourteen and twelve guns, and full manned as cruisers. Three forts in Charlestown, and the bastion fortified with cannon. An entrenchment about four miles from the town laid out, tools made, and men ready to begin the entrenchment when the express came away. Women and children almost all moved out of town, and barracks built for them in the country. They have twenty ton of powder, and the quantity daily increasing. Two thousand men in uniforms, blue faced with red. Light-horse five hundred, blue faced with white, and well furnished. The militia in the country in fine order, drill-serjeants having been sent among them many months past. The Regulators in the back country, who were under oath, have entered into a treaty to remain neuter. Thomas Fletcher and Patrick Cunningham, their chiefs, are now in Charlestown. The people are under no apprehensions from their Negroes. The Hon. William Henry Drayton, the worthy Judge of the Superior Court, has made a treaty with the Cherokees to assist the inhabitants in case of necessity.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10.

In CONGRESS, *Wednesday, November* 8, 1775.

Resolved, That all letters to and from the Delegates of the United Colonies during the sessions of Congress pass and be carried free of postage, the members having engaged upon their honour not to frank or enclose any letters but their own.

NOVEMBER 9.

By authentic intelligence from London by the last vessel, we learn, that on the 21st of August a copy of the petition to the King, which was sent from the Congress by Mr. R. Penn, was sent to the Secretary of State for America, and on the first of September, the first moment that was permitted, the original was presented to him, which his Lordship promised to deliver to his Majesty.

His Lordship was pressed to obtain an answer, but those who presented it were told, "THAT AS HIS MAJESTY DID NOT RECEIVE IT ON THE THRONE, NO ANSWER WOULD BE GIVEN."

Ordered to be published,

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Committee-Chamber, Philadelphia, Oct. 31, 1775.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to receive and determine on applications for liberty to ship provisions, &c. *Reported*, That Capt. Zebulon Barker, of sloop Betsey, had applied for permission to load flour, &c. for Kenebeck, and that they had forbid any immediate proceeding thereon, and referred the determination thereon to the General Committee.

The Committee examined the certificate produced by Capt. Baker; and some difficulties arising, on a full consideration thereof, and it appearing that the said vessel is owned by Mr. Abiel Wood, of Pownalborough, who stands convicted of being an enemy to his country, by the Committee of the place where he lives; and Captain Baker's answers to sundry questions, proposed by the Sub-Committee, not having been satisfactory:

Resolved, That as it is the duty of all persons and Committees to concur with their brethren in opinion and practice, the Sub-Committee have judged well in not permitting said vessel to be loaded; and that, in the opinion of this Committee, we ought not to have any dealings or connexions whatever with said Abiel Wood, or his agents in his behalf.

Mr. Pelatiah Webster appeared, on notice, and having given what information he could, respecting Mr. Wood, and produced the proceedings of certain other Committees in Mr. Wood's case, this Committee are of opinion, the said proceedings deserve no attention, and adhere to their judgment.

Nov. 7. *Ordered*, That the proceedings of this Committee, in the case of sloop Betsey, Z. Baker, Master, owned by Mr. Abiel Wood, be immediately published. *Extract from the minutes of the Committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.*

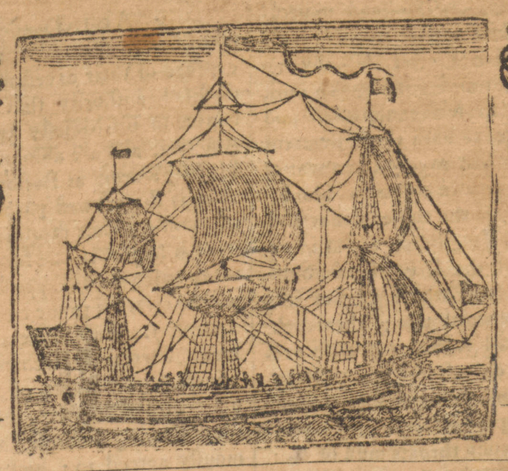
J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

With Captain Collins, arrived here yesterday from London, came passengers, JAMES SEARLE, Esq; and LADY, the Rev. Doctor JOHN EWING, OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; Mr. ROBERT HARE, Mr. JOHN BROWN, jun. Mr. WILLIAM DEWYN, and Captain PETER YOUNG.

Best possible image.

VOL. V. NUMB. 212.

DUNLAP's



Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1775.

STATE LIBRARY HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA

Extracts from the Votes of the Honourable HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *Oct.* 27, 1775. *A. M.*

A COMMITTEE from the meeting of representatives of the people called *Quakers*, this day waited on the House, and being admitted, presented an address in behalf of that society, which being read by one of the committee, they withdrew, and the said address follows in these words, *viz.*

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennsylvania, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The ADDRESS of the People called QUAKERS,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT we have with deep concern and affliction considered the sorrowful alteration in the state of this once peaceful province, and the present conjuncture appearing to us the most critical and important ever known among us, we request our address to you at this time may obtain your serious, weighty, and deliberate consideration.

We observe by the minutes of your proceedings, and the copy of a petition with which you have favoured us, that several memorials and petitions have been presented to you by divers inhabitants chiefly of the city and liberties of *Philadelphia*, the consideration of which hath so weightily impressed our minds, that we apprehend we shall fall short of our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to posterity, if we do not express our concern on the endeavours used to induce you to enter into measures so manifestly repugnant to the laws and charter of this province, and which, if enforced, must subvert that most essential of all privileges, *Liberty of Conscience*, and we apprehend will not only encrease the public distresses, but occasion the grievous sufferings of many conscientious people of divers religious denominations.

It is well known, that for above one hundred years past we, as a religious society, have declared to the world that we could not for conscience sake bear arms, nor be concerned in warlike preparations, either by personal service or by paying any fines, penalties, or assessments, imposed in consideration of our exemption from such services.

That for many years after becoming a distinct religious society, our ancestors suffered many grievous persecutions and oppressions for adhering to these our religious principles, which we are convinced are founded on the example and express injunction of CHRIST our LORD and Lawgiver.

That in expectation of being intirely relieved from the divers oppressions, to which they were subjected on this and other accounts, and of enjoying perfect liberty of serving GOD, and of walking before him in the way and manner they believed to be most agreeable to him, our ancestors were induced to leave their native land, and encounter the dangers and difficulties of settling and improving at their own expence, this, then a wilderness; and although they were assured that our Honourable Proprietor *William Penn* was united with them in religious profession and principles, yet in order to secure this inestimable privilege of *Liberty of Conscience* to themselves and their posterity in the fullest manner they could, before they came from their native land, they entered into a solemn contract with him for this purpose, as appears by the 35th section of laws, agreed upon in England, the 5th day of the 3d month, 1682, in the following words, *viz.*

"That all persons living in the province, who "confess and acknowledge the one almighty and "eternal GOD to be the creator, upholder, and "ruler of the world, and that hold themselves "obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested "or prejudiced for their religious persuasion, or "practice in matters of faith and worship, nor "shall be compelled at any time to frequent or "maintain any religious worship, place or ministry "whatsoever."

This hath ever been understood to be the fundamental part of the constitution of this province from its first settlement, and that it was not limited to the acts of public worship only, in the manner many, for want of full consideration, would now interpret it, is very evident from the first clause of our present charter of privileges, *viz.*

"Because no people can be truly happy, though "under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, "if abridged of the freedom of their consciences, "as to their religious profession and worship: and "almighty GOD being the only lord of conscience, "father of lights and spirits, and the author, as "well as object, of all divine knowledge, faith, "and worship, who only doth enlighten the minds, "and persuade and convince the understandings "of people; I do hereby grant and declare that "no person or persons, inhabiting in this province "or territories, who shall confess and acknowledge one almighty GOD, the creator, upholder, "and ruler of the world, and profess him or "themselves obliged to live peaceably under the "civil government, shall be in any case molested "or prejudiced in his or their person or estate, be-"cause of his or their *conscientious persuasion* or "*practice*, nor be compelled to frequent or main-"tain any religious worship, place or ministry, "contrary to his or their mind, nor to do or "suffer any other act or thing contrary to their "religious persuasion."

This charter was received by the representatives of the people, in confirmation of their rights and privileges, and we desire may ever be considered and regarded as the most firm compact between the proprietaries and people of this province; the wisdom manifested therein being so conspicuous, as to engage the attention and approbation of the most judicious and knowing men of our own and other nations, and especially in the great care taken to guard against the instability of future human councils, by providing in the most solemn manner in the last paragraph of this charter, that this most essential liberty and privilege should be preserved inviolate, in the following memorable conclusion of it, *viz.*

"But because the happiness of mankind de-"pends so much on enjoying liberty of their con-"sciences as aforesaid, I do hereby solemnly de-"clare, promise and grant for me, my heirs and "assigns that the first article of this charter re-"lating to liberty of conscience and every part "and clause therein, according to the true in-"tent and meaning thereof, shall be kept and "remain without any alteration inviolable forever. "And lastly, I the said *William Penn*, proprietary "and governor of the province of Pennsylvania "and territories thereunto belonging, for myself, "my heirs and assigns have solemnly declared, "granted and confirmed, and do hereby solemn-"ly declare, grant and confirm that neither I, my "heirs or assigns, shall procure, or do, any thing "or things whereby the liberties in this charter "contained, and expressed, nor any part thereof, "shall be infringed or broken; and if any thing "shall be procured or done by any person or per-"sons contrary to these presents, it shall be of no "force or effect."

On these principles this province was first settled, and the blessing of divine Providence signally attending the pious care of those entrusted with the powers of government, soon became populous, and truth, equity and mercy directing their councils they gave proof of their desire that the blessings they enjoyed should be diffused to others which encouraged great numbers to remove hither and settle among them. We cannot therefore but sorrowfully lament, that any should now forget the equity and justice of their laws and government, and by prefering their own schemes, overlook the importance of inviolably maintaining and supporting these principles.

We have a just sense of the value of our religious and civil liberties, and have ever been and are desirous of preserving them by all such measures as are not inconsistent with our Christian profession and principles; and though we belive it to be our duty to submit to the powers, which in the course of divine Providence are set over us, where there hath been, or is any oppression, or cause of suffering, we are engaged with christian meekness and firmness to petition and remonstrate against them, and to endeavour by just reasoning and arguments to assert our rights and privileges, in order to obtain relief.

We therefore earnestly entreat you carefully to guard against any proposal or attempt to deprive us and others of the full enjoyment of *liberty of conscience*, and that the solemn assurance given us in the charter, that we shall not be obliged "*to* "*do or suffer any act or thing contrary to our re-*"*ligious persuasion*," may not be infringed.—The power of judging respecting our sincerity belongeth only to the Lord of our consciences, and we hope in a province heretofore remarkable for the preservation of religious and civil liberty, the representatives of the people will still be conscientiously careful that it may remain inviolate.

We fervently desire the most conciliatory measures for removing the impending calamities and for restoring peace to the Colonies in general, may be pursued, and that all such may be avoided as are likely to widen or perpetuate the breach with our parent state, or tend to introduce persecution and suffering among us.

We are not insensible of the difficulties and trials which attend your station in this time of public calamity, and are desirous that divine wisdom may influence your minds, and guide your councils, so that your determinations may tend to the honour of GOD, the promotion of peace, and the happiness of the people.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting of the Representatives of the said people, held at Philadelphia, the 26th day of the Tenth Month, 1775, *by*

JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

Ordered, That the foregoing address be referred to the consideration of the Committee of the whole House.

Tuesday, October 31, 1775. *A. M.*

A petition and remonstrance from the Committee of the city of *Philadelphia* was presented to the House, and follows in these words, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of Pennsylvania, *in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The PETITION and REMONSTRANCE of the COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia*,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have seen the copy of an address to your Honourable House, entituled, "An address of the people called *Quakers*," which, in the opinion of your petitioners, bears an aspect unfriendly to the liberties of *America*, and maintains principles destructive of all society and government, and highly reflecting upon the glorious revolution, which placed the present Royal Family upon the *British* throne. Though we are firmly persuaded that a majority of that society have too much sincerity, candour and good sense, to be influenced by such principles, yet our duty to ourselves, to our country, and to our posterity, at this alarming crisis, when every thing dear and valuable is at stake, constrains us to use our utmost endeavours to prevent the fatal consequences that might attend your compliance with the above application. These gentlemen want to withdraw their persons and their fortunes from the service of their country, at a time when their country stands most in need of them.

If the patrons and friends of liberty succeed in the present glorious struggle, *they* and *their* posterity will enjoy all the advantages derived from it, equally with *those* who procured them, without contributing a single penny, and with safety to their persons.—If the friends of liberty fail, *they* will risk no forfeitures, but be entitled by their behaviour to protection and countenance from the *British* Ministry, and will probably be promoted to office:—This they seem to desire and expect. Though such conduct manifestly tends to defeat the virtuous and wise measures planned by the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, and appears at the first blush to be selfish, ungenerous and unjust, yet we beg leave to animadvert upon the arguments they have used, to induce the Honourable House to favour and support it. The addressors say, "They are of a religious society, "who for above one hundred years past have "declared to the world, that they could not, for "conscience sake, bear arms, nor be concerned "in warlike preparations, either by personal ser-"vice, or by paying any fines, penalties or as-"sessment, imposed in consideration of their ex-"emption from such services." That these principles are founded "on the example and express "injunction of CHRIST, our LORD and lawgiver."—That "although they were assured that our "Honourable Proprietor *William Penn* was uni-"ted with them in religious profession and prin-"ciples," yet their ancestors obtained from him a charter, by which the enjoyment of these principles is secured inviolate for ever—and that they hold the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance:—Your petitioners will not undertake to say how long this society have held such principles, but they do positively say, that the scriptures of the old and new testament must be wrested and tortured, with more than Jesuitical art, to furnish a single argument to support them.—They also deny, that the clause in the Proprietary charter, which they cite, is by them truly construed, and humbly conceive this will be evident, not only by a due attention to the words themselves, and a consideration of the Royal charter granted to the said *William Penn*, but also from the act of Assembly, intituled, "The law concerning liberty of "conscience."

If the people called *Quakers*, held these principles "upwards of an hundred years ago," and the first Proprietor of this province the honourable *William Penn*, Esq; was "united with them in "religious profession and principles," which they expressly alledge, it is very unaccountable to your petitioners, that the said *William Penn* should receive a Charter from King *Charles* the Second, in the year 1681, in the 16th Section of which we find, "a power given to him, his heirs and assigns, "by themselves or their Captains, or other their "Officers, to levy, muster and train all *sorts* of "men, of what *condition* soever, or wheresoever "born in the province, for the time being, and to "make war, and to pursue enemies and robbers, "as well by sea as by land, even without the li-"mits of this provice, and, by GOD's assistance, "to vanquish and take them, and being taken, "to put them to death, by the laws of war, or to "save them, at their pleasure, and to do all and "every other thing, which unto the charge and "office of a Captain General of an army belong-"eth, or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and "freely as any Captain General of an army hath ever had the same."

If also none but *Quakers* came over at first to this province with the said Proprietor, and the Colony was intended for them, as the Addressors seem to intimate, your Petitioners cannot conceive that any other persons could be made Captains or Officers, or could be levied, mustered or trained at that time but themselves.—Be this as it may,—your Petitioners beg leave to deliver as their humble opinion, that self preservation is the first principle of nature, and a duty that every man indispensibly owes not only to himself, but to the Supreme Director and Governor of the Universe, who gave him a Being; and that in a state of political society and government all men, by their original compact and agreement, are obliged to unite in defending themselves and those of the same community against such as shall attempt unlawfully to deprive them of their just Rights and Liberties;—that those who withdraw themselves from this compact, cannot be entitled to the protection of the society;—that the safety of the people is the supreme law;—that he who receives an equal benefit, ought to bear an equal burthen;—that the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is incompatible with our Freedom and Happiness, and stands condemned by the conduct of the great Queen *Elizabeth*, who first assisted the *Scotch*, and then the *French*, and to the end of her days continued to protect the *States*, who not only resisted, but shook off the *Spanish* yoke, and set up a new form of government; by the conduct of her Parliaments and Convocations, who gave her subsidies for those purposes; by King James the First his whole reign; by King *Charles* the First, who in the beginning of his reign protected the *Rochellers*, had supplies from Parliament for that purpose, and ordered a fast and prayers to be made for them;—and by the glorious Revolution, under which the said society of *Quakers*, as well as others, enjoy their present religious and civil Rights;—that it is also against the laws of England, and is reprobated by two solemn decisions in the House of Lords, the first against Doctor Manwaring in 1628, and the other against Doctor Sachevill in 1710, and after the most solemn and fair trials;—and in a late instance by the House of Commons, in the case of Doctor Nowel, and also by the repeated Acts of Assembly of this province.—And your Petitioners cannot avoid thinking that even the Addressors of your Honours, though at a distance, and in casuistical reasoning, they may affect to exclude all resistance, would yet hearken to the voice of nature, when evident ruin, both to themselves and the public, must attend a strict adherence to such principles, if there were no other persons in the Community to defend them.

Upon the whole, your Petitioners rest assured, you will exert every power you are possessed of, for the security and happiness of the good people of this province, and that you will do *equal* justice to all your constituents, and therefore they again repeat their request, that you will not, at a time when the united strength of North-America and the aid of every individual, is wanted to preserve our common rights, exempt many of the wealthiest among us from co-operating with their countrymen in some way or other, for their common safety.

And your Petitioners will pray, &c.

Signed by an unanimous order of the Committee,

GEORGE CLYMER, Chairman.

A Memorial of the Officers of the military Association of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was presented to the House, and is as follows, viz.

To the Honourable REPRESENTATIVES of the Freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

The MEMORIAL of the *Officers* of the military Association of the city and liberties of Philadelphia,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists have been favoured with a copy of an address said to be that of the people called Quakers, containing matter of so much importance to the opposition now so universally gone into, against ministerial oppression, that your Memorialists cannot pass it by with silence, though they apprehend that the contents of it cannot make the intended impression on the minds of men to enlightened as the Representatives of this Province.—But as we know by fatal experience, that papers of a public nature, coming from a body of men supposed by the Ministry to have very general influence in the province, have contributed to draw upon us our present calamities, we are constrained to remonstrate against the address; and this with a view not only of expressing our abhorrence of the doctrines contained in it, but of justifying ourselves from the groundless aspersions thrown on us, among the other bodies of Freemen, who, out of zeal for the public service, have presented petitions and memorials to your Honourable House.—We cannot but see with astonishment, the antiquated and absurd doctrine of *passive obedience* held up in this age of science; and that before the representative body of this province, whose existence as a constitutional House of Assembly depends on the contrary to this slavish opinion.

—We do in the moſt ſolemn manner proteſt that we mean not to violate the rights of conſcience as we are unjuſtly charged, but cannot from all the lights we are poſſeſſed of, diſcover that, under the idea of conſcientious ſcruples, opinions ſhould be promulgated ſubverſive of every political principle of that glorious conſtitution, to defend which we have put our lives and fortunes to the hazard, and tending to throw a damp upon the plan of oppoſition which alone, under God, can ſave from deſtruction this devoted country. We cannot alter the opinion we have ever held with regard to thoſe parts of the Charter quoted by the addreſſors, that they relate only to an exemption from any acts of uniformity in worſhip and from paying towards the ſupport of other religious eſtabliſhments—than thoſe to which the inhabitants of this province reſpectively belong; we know of no diſtinction of *ſects* when we meet our fellow citizens on matters of public concern, and aſk thoſe conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous againſt bearing arms, to contribute towards the expence of our oppoſition, not becauſe of their "*religious perſuaſion*, but becauſe the general defence of the province demands it; therefore that part of the charter which relates to people not being" moleſted or prejudiced in their perſon or eſtate on "account of their conſcientious perſuaſion or practice" is totally out of the queſtion, and has been held up with a view to alarm the Houſe with groundleſs apprehenſions.—We beg leave to remind the Honourable Houſe of the conſtant uſage of the province, and that in all the wars we have been engaged in, no exemption from fines and taxation has been made in favour of any ſet of people; but on the contrary laws and ordinances have repeatedly been made, for the purpoſes of defence, laying general impoſts on the inhabitants of the province of all ſects and ſocieties. —We are however of opinion that ſpeculative diſcourſe ſhould not now be gone into. The enemy are deſolating our country and danger daily awaits us. Our *ſituation* therefore furniſhes us with arguments drawn from the laws of Nature and Reaſon which tranſcend all local eſtabliſhments. From theſe laws and the general principles of civil ſociety it is undoubtedly certain, that all perſons who enjoy the *benefits* ſhould alſo bear their proportion of the *burthens* of the State. —We cannot conceive it to be conſiſtent with a *reaſonable* conſcience to acquire and engroſs conſiderable property in any country and not part with ſome of it to defend the reſt.—We farther think that thoſe who *apply* taxes and not thoſe whom the exigencies of the State and the weight of a majority oblige to *pay* them are anſwerable for the conſequences of ſuch application. We *conſcientiouſly* believe that no member of ſociety ſhould be exempted from paying a reaſonable proportion of his property towards the general defence, though he may be exempted from actually bearing arms; (and in ſuch caſe by paying a fine for ſuch exemption, he is in a better ſituation than one who riſks his life in the ſervice) and if the wealthy members of the ſociety of Quakers are permitted to withhold their proportion, it will in ſome degree be an invaſion of *our* liberty of conſcience by denying us the means of ſo effectually making a warlike oppoſition againſt our oppreſſors, which cannot be done without money. We know not what "*Schemes*" the addreſſors allude to—For our parts we have none, but to defend our lives, liberties and property, and by every lawful and reaſonable mode, to obtain an *equal* and *general* contribution for this purpoſe from all ranks of people. We pray the Houſe to recollect the miſchievous conſequences which have ariſen from a former production ſaid to come from the whole body of the people called Quakers; but which, as we have reaſon to believe (like that now before your Honourable Houſe) flowed from a *few* individuals who aſſumed to themſelves the prerogative of ſpeaking the ſentiments of the whole ſociety; and that your Honourable Houſe will reject from their minutes their preſent addreſs which tends to ſhew a diſunion among us, and therefore may be of fatal conſequences to our cauſe.—And as we fear the people will not longer ſubmit to ſee the public burthen ſo unequally borne, we earneſtly beg, to preſerve the peace of the province, and the conſequence of your Honourable Houſe (which we would wiſh to govern us in this important ſtruggle in preference to any other body) you will be pleaſed to take into your conſideration our former Memorials relative to the Aſſociation, which we engaged in from the beſt of motives, and which has been ſolemnly approved of by a vote of your Honourable Predeceſſors.

By Order of a Board of Officers.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Chairman.*"

Philadelphia, 31 October, 1775.

[*Continued in the Fourth Page.*]

The following letter was written by Monſ. de Voltaire to his friend at Amſterdam, after the defeat of the Spaniards before Algiers.

EVER ſince the religious wars ceaſed, Chriſtian Knights have become totally uſeleſs. The knights of Malta, however, offered themſelves ſome time ago to ſubdue the States of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Morocco, at a very eaſy ſubſidy from the maritime ſtates of Europe. But it was Chriſtian policy that theſe Barbarian neighbours do exiſt, grow powerful, that Chriſtian Kings and mighty nations ſend money and warlike ſtores every year to theſe inſignificant, ſavage and Barbarian Deys and Beys. Algiers, which has two men of war of 50 guns each, four of forty guns, and five frigates of thirty guns, is ſole maſter of the Mediterranean, and preſcribes law to the Dutch, Engliſh, French, and Spaniſh nations, each of whoſe navy at leaſt conſiſts of two hundred large ſhips of war; and thus we ſubmit to ſee our rich merchantmen taken by Algerine barges, our parents, friends, and beſt ſailors taken priſoners and ſold for ſlaves. It is ridiculous you will ſay, but no matter, they will anſwer you, it is political. I congratulated myſelf when I found Spain (moſt Catholic in cutting throats) fitting out a powerful fleet to deſtroy Algiers, that neſt of birds of prey; but to my great ſorrow I ſoon again beheld ten or twelve thouſand Spaniards ſlaughtered before the batteries of Algiers, and the fleet ſailing home as faſt as poſſible. But will not France, Great Britain, and Holland immediately join Spain, and put a period to thoſe little but troubleſome Barbarian ſtates? No, by no means; their High Mightineſſes the Dutch muſt remain neuter, in order to ſell gunpowder and balls, as alſo their cheeſe, to both the belligerent ſtates. Great Britain is juſt engaged in a war of more conſequence with her own colonies. Doubtleſs you are deſirous to know the cauſe of that civil war between mother and daughters, which in the very beginning has coſt the lives of hundreds, and is likely to throw the whole empire into convulſions. It is in one word this; the daughter colonies ſay, we will ſupply you with every thing in our power cheerfully, free, and voluntarily; but the mother country replies, becauſe you will give every thing cheerfully and voluntarily, ye are rebels, and your throats muſt be cut. Perhaps you will expect twelve thouſand men of France, which ſhe ſhould give to Spain, according to the treaty called the family compact, whenever the latter is involved in a war; but in reply to this, I muſt inform you, that France muſt be excuſed on the preſent occaſion, for a reaſon of ſtill more conſequence, and which is, if in caſe ſhe ſhould ſend any force againſt a Mahometan ſtate, her Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople would loſe the excluſive privilege of wearing a coat of green cloth. Sweden muſt take care of the Barbarians at Stockholm. Denmark has been very buſy theſe four years, in order to deſtroy every wiſe regulation introduced during the adminiſtration of Count Struenſee. My old friend, Cohou, at Berlin, is of opinion, that all this confuſion denotes the coming of the Meſſiah; but this I do not believe, becauſe Aly Bey was deſtroyed, and Chiek Daher does not ſucceed againſt the Porte.

From the LONDON MORNING POST, *of Auguſt 23.*

PRESENT STATE OF THE NAVY.

"THERE is no man," ſays King James the Second*, "of common ſenſe in our iſland who does not or ought not to know that England can never be ſecure and at eaſe without ſhe be maſter of the ſeas, at leaſt to ſuch a degree, as that no Prince or State might diſpute the ſuperiority with her." There never was a man who underſtood the navy of England and its importance better than this Prince; regulating ourſelves by the principles of this paſſage, what are we to think of the preſent naval ſituation of this country? The King of Spain has been permitted to collect together and man a fleet ſo much more powerful than any we have on foot, the King of Great-Britain poſſeſſes a city of London, but at the will of that monarch. I will not enter into an examination at preſent of the objects aſſigned by the Spaniſh Court for this armament; I will ſuppoſe them as they are pretended; but ſtill the facts remain the ſame. Spain is armed, and we are unarmed: Spain may burn London, or ſeize Ireland if ſhe pleaſes: this is an abſolute uncontroverted fact.—I am not ſaying ſhe will do it, but that ſhe has it in her power for want of the navy of England being more powerful. Now that is the ſituation of which King James gave his ſentiments, and the poſſible conſequences of it are truly alarming. But we are farther likely to continue in this ſituation and with even greater danger, for if the King of Spain while he is hourly adding to his ſtrength, keeps up a quarrel with the Moors, we are to continue naked and defenceleſs, depending for our national exiſtence on the will of the Spaniſh monarch, let us conſider then the events which ſuch a ſituation leads to. We muſt put up with every affront, and grant every imperious demand; the moment we refuſe any, 30 ſail of the line and 30,000 troops are ready to chaſtiſe us. Is this a ſituation to be borne?

CRITO.

* *Macpherſon's State Papers. Vol.* I. *p.* 81.

LONDON, *September* 1.

VERY ſmall matters often give riſe to very important events.—The recalling the Duke of Orleans to court, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the parliaments of France, was owing to the following incident;—It happened that the French King was taking the air in his coach one evening on the ancient ramparts of Paris, now the uſual place of amuſement and feſtivity for the inhabitants of that city; his Majeſty, inſtead of the joyful acclamations which had hitherto ſurrounded him, found an aweful and profound ſilence to prevail wherever he appeared, and ſaw dejection and diſcontent painted in every countenance. This ſudden change of behaviour affected the heart of a youthful Prince; he could not bear the thoughts of being unpopular among his ſubjects; ſome honeſt men about him encouraged this amiable ſenſibility of mind, and pointed out the true remedy, the complying with the univerſal inclinations of the people.

Many ſtriking inſtances can be given of the great affection which Henry the Fourth of France had for his people, but nothing furniſhes a ſtronger proof of it than the warm expreſſions of paternal love which he made uſe of in his letters to the governors of provinces—"Take care of my people; they are my children, God has committed them to my care, I am anſwerable for them." In ſhort, this good Prince would have been unhappy, if he had been unpopular, if his people had not loved him as a father.

A letter from St. Maloe's mentions, that a number of galley ſlaves were lately ſhipped off from that port, by order from the court, on board an Eaſt-Indiaman, bound for the iſland of Mauritius, where they are to work on the fortifications.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that ſeveral ſhips ſailed from the Havannah, under pretence of putting a ſtop to the clandeſtine trade which the Dutch at St. Euſtatia carry on with the inhabitants of New Spain; but it being ſuſpected that they are bound to a different quarter, Admiral Gayton diſpatched a frigate to reconnoitre their courſe, and follow them 'til they put into ſome port.

Sept. 4. A correſpondent obſerves that he is happy to find that ſome of the young nobility retain the courage of their anceſtors, as he has it from undoubted authority that many have offered their ſervice to his Majeſty to ſerve as volunteers in America, and are abſolutely preparing to join his Majeſty's army at Boſton.

It is the avowed purpoſe of miniſtry to purſue the moſt rigorous meaſures againſt the Americans.

It is ſaid that the ſeveral propoſals offered for terminating the unhappy diſputes with the Colonies, will be referred to the conſideration of Parliament.

Sept. 7. At a General Meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Mancheſter*, held on the ſixth inſtant, the following Addreſs to his Majeſty was unanimouſly agreed to; and yeſterday eight very reſpectable Merchants of Mancheſter preſented it to his Majeſty at St. James's, and it was moſt graciouſly received.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhod of MANCHESTER, in the County Palatine of Mancheſter.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"ACTUATED by an affectionate and dutiful regard for your many Royal virtues, and firmly attached to that conſtitution, which ſecures to us the enjoyment of liberties known only to Britiſh ſubjects: We preſume, in the moſt loyal and reſpectful manner, to offer our tribute of gratitude to your Majeſty, for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed under the benign influence of your government.

"Since your Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, commerce, the great ſource of wealth, hath been not only ſucceſsfully encouraged, but firmly eſtabliſhed in this iſland; and under the auſpices of peace, hath been carried to an extent unknown to your Royal predeceſſors: Manufactures flouriſh in every part of your Majeſty's dominions, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, where they are daily advancing towards perfection, and where the loweſt of your ſubjects are fully employed, and bleſſed with the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their induſtry.

"Thus happy under your Majeſty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to diſturb its tranquility, and 'tis with inexpreſſible concern we behold the ſtandard of rebellion erected in ſome of the American provinces, and our fellow ſubjects involved in an unnatural war againſt their lawful Sovereign. We obſerve with regret, that the lenity ſhewn by your Majeſty towards the inſurgents has been of no avail, but inſtead of reclaiming, hath ſeemed rather to irritate and urge them on to more daring acts of violence: And as force has become neceſſary to bring them to a ſenſe of their allegiance, we think ourſelves bound in duty to aſſiſt your Majeſty in the execution of the legiſlative authority.

"We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the exportation and importation of goods to and from the Britiſh dominions; our extenſive trade happily flows in ſo many different channels, that the obſtruction of one can but little diſtreſs, much leſs deter us from our duty to our King and country. But whatever check our manufactures may receive by a neceſſary war, we ſhall cheerfully ſubmit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue ſubject to lawleſs depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully perſuaded, that trade with America can never be eſtabliſhed on its true baſis, until the Colonies are reduced to a proper ſubmiſſion to the government and laws of Great-Britain.

As Engliſhmen we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by intereſt, to preſerve the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the crown, (as founded on the principles of the conſtitution) ſacred and inviolate. And we further beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are ready to ſupport with our lives and fortunes, ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty ſhall think proper for the puniſhment of rebellion in any part of your dominions, being convinced, that the ſword of juſtice will be directed by the hand of mercy towards ſuch of your ſubjects as have been deluded by the artful deſigns of a diſcontented faction."

* *This town is infamouſly remarkable for being the only one in England where the Pretender found any number of friends. He entered it on the 20th of November, 1745; after being proclaimed King, he beat up for volunteers, and ſo great was the zeal of the place that he ſoon raiſed a regiment, the command of which he gave to a townſman of the name of Townley, whoſe head was afterwards fixed upon Temple Bar, where the remains of it are ſtill to be ſeen. One Cappock, a Clergyman in the town, alſo joined the Pretender, and was honoured with the title of Biſhop of Carliſle. On the 9th of December following, when the rebels again paſſed through the town, upon their retreat from Derby, the inhabitants ſpontaneouſly raiſed two thouſand five hundred pounds for the aſſiſtance of the Chevalier and friends to the good old cauſe. And they now ſubſcribe ſix hundred thouſand pounds to enable government to harraſs the Americans, confident they have no chance in an open attempt to expel the preſent family, they have recourſe to intrigue, in hopes of rendering it ſo odious as to prevent all future confidence and reconciliation.*

September 9.

LONDON ASSOCIATION.

GLOBE-TAVERN, FLEET-STREET, *Auguſt* 25.

Reſolved,

THAT this Aſſociation, duly ſenſible of the many bleſſings we enjoy from the *Revolution* and *Acceſſion*, to which, under God, we owe the free Conſtitution of our Country, will uſe our beſt and moſt unwearied endeavours to extend and tranſmit to poſterity their excellent principles and conſequences; and that we will embrace every opportunity to evince our zeal, affection, and fidelity to his preſent Majeſty, *King George the Third*, and his *Royal Family*, for whoſe honour and ſafety, whilſt we manifeſt the higheſt regard, we hold the trueſt concern for the freedom, peace and welfare of the whole Britiſh Empire; convinced that under a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick we *can* be free, and at the ſame time reſolutely determined, that under a Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick we *will be free.*

Reſolved, It is the opinion of this Aſſociation, that *Proclamations* have *never* been conſidered as *Laws of the Land*, and though frequently iſſued under the *arbitrary Reigns* of the *Stuarts*, to ſerve the abominable deſigns of deſpotiſm, unleſs *directed by*, and *enforcing the Law*, were oppoſed and reſiſted by our forefathers, as *violent infringements* on the *Liberties* of the people of England.

Reſolved, That the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of life, the decay of trade, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the *induſtrious poor*, thoſe moſt *uſeful* members of the ſtate, demand our beſt conſideration, that *Peace* may no longer be the parent of *Poverty* and *Miſery*, inſtead of the ſource of riches and happineſs.

Reſolved, That as it is declared by the *Bill of Rights* (Art. V.) that it is the *Right* of the *Subject* to petition, we will uſe our beſt endeavours to bring to the *Juſtice of their Country* thoſe men who have prevented the cries of the nation from being heard by his Majeſty, and conſequently their miſeries and complaints from being redreſſed.

Reſolved, That if any *Deſcendants* of thoſe *illuſtrious Noblemen*, who by their undaunted and zealous endeavours, brought about the *glorious Revolution*, and effected the *Acceſſion*, ſhall determine to join this Aſſociation, for the great purpoſes of *conſtitutional Freedom* and *national Happineſs*, we will pay due regard to their *Rank and Birth*, though we ſhall always keep their zeal for the *Public Cauſe*, and their uniform ſupport of the Principles and Proceedings of their gallant and patriotic Anceſtors *foremoſt* in our view, our gratitude, and reſpect.

Signed and publiſhed by Order.

THOMAS JOEL, Secretary.

To the Printer of the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

SO, Mr. Baldwin, a Royal Proclamation has at length made its appearance, and no common one neither. It is not a Proclamation concerning Bartholomew-Fair, the landing of lions, rags or feathers, the gold or copper coin, nor the diſorder among the horned cattle. No, Sir, it is a ſober denunciation againſt a very numerous and formidable body of men; no leſs, if I miſtake not, than againſt the whole tribe of authors, eſſayiſts, printers, publiſhers, plagiariſts, and printers devils—*Mum's the word.* Not a ſyllable about American Rights or Britiſh Oppreſſion, Scotch juntoes or Jacobite cabals, witleſs miniſters, or ——s without *hearts*, *brains* or *bowels.* Mansfield dictates, Jenkinſon writes, and my old acquaintance Meſſ. Eyre and Strahan are the compoſitors. This ſurs is worſe than the proſcription of the Jeſuits, or the ſuppreſſion of the Knights Templars. We are too *proud* to beg, too honeſt to rob, and we *muſt eat.* But joking a-part, it is, methinks, rather cruel to deprive us of our livelihood without making ſome decent proviſion for us. A dawn of hope however breaks in; for after all is ſaid and ſung, I cannot perſuade myſelf, that this Butean-Manſfellian expedient will anſwer, as I never yet heard that a Royal Proclamation, when manifeſtly contrary to the ſenſe of the nation, produced any effect but d——n and c—n—t. Rapin juſtly obſerves that there was always a marked oppoſition between the intereſts of a court faction, in the reign of Charles II. and the nation at large. All the world, who had not an intereſt in ſhutting their eyes, ſaw it and were ſenſible of it: It was the common talk, and the ſubject of daily libels. The King therefore, by and with the advice of his *virtuous* Council iſſued a proclamation for ſuppreſſing all coffee houſes, on *pretence* of their being the places, where all diſaffected perſons met, and deviſed their calumnies againſt the King and his adviſers. Immediately after came out another proclamation, promiſing a reward to the diſcoverers of the writers, who every day publiſhed truths, called libels againſt the government; but all to no purpoſe; becauſe the diſpoſition of the Prince, the deſigns of the Cabal, and the ſervility of a placed and penſioned Parliament, had alarmed the people againſt ſuch an union of power, tyranny, and talents.

A PATRIOT.

HARTFORD, *November* 6.

Barracks for the accommodation of 15000 men, are now building at the American Camp at Cambridge and Charleſtown.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Lake Champlain, before St. John's, Oct. 23.

"*We arrived here with our little army, for the third time, on Sunday the 17th of September, and have kept our ground ever ſince. St. John's is a little ugly place, well intrenched all round, with about 500 red lobſters in it, who are conſtantly ſitting their large plums and cheſnuts at us, ſome of which are ſo hot as to crack almoſt where they cheoſe, but have done us little harm. We have three batteries open, but the land here is ſo flat it is impoſſible at any place to over-look them; but as we ſo intirely ſurround them, they never dare to come out to ſee us on any quarter, nor do they get either proviſions or intelligence from any place. They are like a fox in his hole, with a dog at the mouth, that barks every time he can ſee but ſo much as his ears. It appears as though we muſt ſoon have them.*

"*At eight o'clock yeſterday morning a party of our troops, with the Canadians, took poſſeſſion of Chamby, twelve miles north of St. John's, after a ſiege of 48 hours. We took in this garriſon 83 Regulars, total of the priſoners (including women and children which belong to the garriſon at St. John's) 180; alſo three ſmall mortars, eleven ſwivels, with a conſiderable quantity of artillery. The enemy here had a ſchooner of 12 guns, and a large row galley, which being unable to digeſt our American powder, grew ſea-ſick and are gone to the bottom of the Lake.*

"*On the whole I think we have taught them to be a little more civil, as they have been very ſilent for two days paſt. At the firſt of our acquaintance with them, they would be bawling, "fire away you*

Best possible image.

Yankee beggars"—*but the tune now is,* "why don't you go home? what do you come here for?" *I have had several knocks with them, but, thank God, they have not hit me yet. I have lost but one man of my company as yet, viz. my first Serjeant, who was taken with Col. Allen at Montreal. This is a bad country for our troops to encamp in at this season of the year, as it is wet and cold, the land all round being one entire swamp; but I had much rather winter here than not carry our point.*

"P. S. *Since I wrote the above, this afternoon the prisoners are come from Chambly.*—83 *Regulars, 1 Major, 2 Captains, and* 90 *women and children. Also* 120 *full barrels of powder.*"

The post-rider, Mr. Bennet, who brought the above letter, also informs, that those two arch plotters against the Rights of America, *Guy Carleton* and *Guy Johnson*, (who in villainy exceed *Guy Faux*, that attempted to blow up the King and Parliament) are both at Montreal; and that our people intended immediately to lay siege to that place. He also says, that the moment he came away, intelligence came in of the arrival of Col. Arnold, with his troops in Canada.

NEW-YORK, *November* 9.

Last night's Eastern Post brought the following:

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Major-General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS several of the inhabitants of this town have lately absconded, to join, it is apprehended, his Majesty's enemies assembled in open rebellion; I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by his Majesty, forbid any person or persons whatever, not belonging to the navy, to pass from hence by water or otherwise, from the date hereof, without my order or permission given in writing. Any person or persons detected in the attempt, or who may be retaken, upon sufficient proof thereof, shall be liable to military execution: and those who escape shall be treated as traitors, by seizure of their goods and effects. All masters of transports or other vessels, sailing from hence, unless under the immediate order of Samuel Graves, Esq; Vice Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c. or Officer commanding his Majesty's ships of war on this service for the time being, are hereby strictly forbidden to receive any person or persons on board, without my order or permission in writing. Any master or others detected in disobeying this proclamation, shall be liable to such fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged.

Given at Head Quarters in Boston, this 28th day of October, 1775.

By his Excellency William Howe, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS there is great reason to believe that many persons leaving this town by permission, have, contrary to orders, conveyed away large sums in specie, to the great inconvenience of this garrison, and detriment of his Majesty's service in general. I do hereby give notice, that any person, having leave to depart from hence, by water or otherwise, who shall be detected in an attempt to carry away more than five pounds in specie, as heretofore allowed, without first obtaining my particular permission for so doing, shall forfeit the whole sum discovered, and suffer such other fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged, according to the degree of offence. And for the more effectual discovery of those who shall presume to act contrary to this proclamation, I do hereby order, that one half of the monies duly detected on information, be given to the informer.

Given at Head Quarters in Boston, October 28, 1775.

By his Excellency William Howe, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it is become the indispensible duty of every loyal and faithful citizen, to contribute all in his power for the preservation of order and good government within the town of Boston, I do hereby recommend, that the inhabitants do immediately associate themselves, to be formed into companies, under proper officers, selected by me, from among the associators, to be solely employed within the precincts of the town, and for the purposes above-mentioned.

That this association be opened in the Council Chamber, under the direction of the Hon. Peter Oliver, Foster Hutchinson, and William Brown, Esqrs, on Monday the 30th day of October, 1775, and continued for four days following, that no one may plead ignorance of the same:

Out of the number of persons voluntarily entering into this association, all such as are able to discharge the duty required of them, shall be properly armed, and an allowance of fuel and provisions be made to those requiring the same, equal to what is issued to his Majesty's troops within the garrison.

Given at Head Quarters at Boston, October 28, 1775.

An ASSOCIATION proposed to the loyal Citizens.

Agreeable to the Proclamation issued by his Excellency the Hon. Major General William Howe, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, &c. &c. &c.

WE his Majesty's loyal subjects of the town of Boston, being sensible of the duty incumbent on us, "to do every thing in our power, to support order and good government, as well as to contribute our aid to the internal security of the town," now take this opportunity to profess our firm allegiance to his Majesty, and entire obedience to his government and laws. From a disposition to continue quiet and obedient subjects, we have generally neglected the use of arms, while those of different characters and sentiments, have been diligently endeavouring to improve themselves in that art. Upon these principles we have remained in, or fled to this town: Neither do we wish or design to leave it.

We consider it as our strongest duty to contribute our aid in promoting the peace, order, and security of the town; and are willing to be employed to these good purposes, in the ways and means suited to our capacities. To that end, we cheerfully accept the offers of his Excellency, and now voluntarily associate, for the purposes mentioned in his proclamation; hereby promising, "That such of us as he shall think proper, or able to perform the duties therein required, will be formed into companies as therein mentioned; and will to the utmost of our power faithfully perform those services, and punctually discharge the trust reposed in us. And that such as are not able to go through those duties, will freely contribute our proportions, according to our abilities, to raise a sum of money for promoting this salutary purpose, to be applied to the use of those who are able, in such manner as the General, or those he may appoint, may think proper.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

The several printers in the united colonies are desired to publish in their news-papers, the following extracts from BURGH'S *political disquisitions, for the benefit of those who have not those useful books.*

THIS work professes itself to be an enquiry into public errors, deficiencies, and abuses, and surely there is no grosser error, no deficiency more fatal, no abuse more shameful, than a nation losing the proper delicacy of sentiment with regard to right and wrong, and deviating into a general corruption of manners. Liberty cannot be preserved if the manners of the people are corrupted; nor absolote monarchy introduced where they are sincere, says *Sidney* on government, where the manners of a people are gone laws are of no avail.

The *Athenians* considered that in a republic, manners were above all things necessary. It is of great consequence (says *Solon* in his letter to Epimenidas) of what disposition those are, who influence the common people.—Nothing is more essentially necessary to the establishment of manners in a state, than that all persons employed in stations of power and trust be men of exemplary characters: The public cannot be too curious concerning the characters of public men.—That state is going to ruin, said *Antisthenes* in which the honours due to merit, are bestowed on the artful and designing or on the tools of power.—*Aristotle* commends the *Carthaginian* wisdom, for that they chose their men of authority rather according to their personal characters, than according to family.—Men of great power, and of no character, are very hurtful, and actually have very much prejudiced the *Spartan* republic. And afterward in the same chapter he blames their policy in confining authority only to the rich; for that this naturally leads the people to the admiration and pursuit of riches rather than the study of virtue; whilst it is impossible that a state should be secure, where virtue is not supremely honoured. The manners of the upper ranks will descend to the lowest.

It is of great consequence to a kingdom that religion and morals be considered as worthy the attention of persons of high rank. The welfare of all countries in the world depends upon the morals of their people. When a country is grown vicious, industry decays, the people become effeminate and unfit for labour.

To the sobriety, and temperate way of living, practised by the dissenters retired to *America*, we may justly attribute the increase they have made there of inhabitants, which is beyond the usual proportion to be seen any where else. In bad times, men of bad morals have ever been picked out as the fittest instruments of enslaving others; and in free states the men of virtue have been the known preservers of the public liberty.—The Marquis of *Halifax* says, great *drinkers* ought not to serve in Parliament.

Abilities are undoubtedly of great consequence in a public character, but virtue is infinitely more important.

Vice and ignorance are the only supports of tyranny, as virtue and knowledge are the only support of freedom. No man ought to be employed in any place of power or trust who is known to have been immoral or wicked, and is not known to be penitent and reformed. Besides the danger that a man void of principle will betray his trust, and bring affairs into confusion, the evil example of placing a bad man in an honourable station, tends to damp all desire of keeping up a character. And what can be imagined more ruinous to a state, than to kill emulation in the people—the noblest of all emulation, the emulation of being virtuous.

It might be of good use to take care that enormous riches be discountenanced, and made an objection to the advancement of individuals.

If there were a *neplus ultra*, beyond which individuals could not go, they would after attaining the limited sum, turn their ambition into another channel, as it is there remains no object of pursuit, but money, money, money, to the end of life.

Who ever contrives to make a people very rich and great, lays the foundation of their misery and destruction. No condition is durable, but such as is established in mediocrity.

Montesquieu thinks equality ought to be preserved in a state, by all possible means.—No subject in any country ought to be exorbitantly rich. It is a thing of ill example, and excites unbounded desires, which lay men open to corruption.

The state will receive more benefit from several thousand of subjects, who enjoy a competency, than from a few hundreds immensely rich. Most men are ruined by growing rich.

Riches do not *necessarily* enervate a people, unless there be a relaxation of discipline, and degeneracy of manners.

The wise antients thought luxury more dangerous to states, than the attacks of foreign enemies; for that a brave people will find that in themselves which will repel foreign force, whilst a people enervated by luxury are but a nation of women and children.

The inconsiderable states of *Holland*, a handful of people living in a marsh, resisted for seventy years, and at last baffled the mighty *Spanish* Monarchy, and forced them to give up all claim to superiority over the *Netherlands*; which was, in fact, conquering *Spain*, and stripping her of part of her former dominion. *Spain* was enervated by luxury, the effect of the introduction of gold from the mines of *South America*, whilst the hardy *Dutch*, unexperienced in the enfeebling arts, fought for civil and religious liberty, with an obstinacy never to be tamed or tired out.

When a people become slaves to their lusts, they are in the fairest train imaginable of becoming slaves to their neighbours.

All wise states have guarded against luxury as a ruinous evil. The great and good *Lewis* XII. of *France*, at his accession, was attacked by the wits for his frugality. When he was told of it, he only said, I had rather hear my people laugh at my parsimony, than weep at my oppression.

The ancient *Portuguese* would not let the banks of the golden *Tagus* be searched for that fatal metal, wisely preferring agriculture to mines.

(To be Continued.)

[A few Copies of the above-mentioned work may be had of JOHN DUNLAP.]

Extract of a letter which may be depended on, dated, September 8, 1775.

"France most sincerely wishes America to be disunited from Great-Britain; she thinks that if she were to interfere now, Great-Britain would be forced into an immediate accommodation, and the union between us would be stronger than ever. Should the civil war continue, and America prove successful; should the breach prove irreparable, and America form an independant constitution for herself, and publish an invitation to all States to trade with her, interest would then begin to operate, and I believe France would stand forth; the strength of England must be reduced by the contest, this will certainly be no small inducement to France to declare herself, she still severely feels the consequences of the last war.———A gentleman of the North was heard to say, at Drummond the Banker's, "Ah! if they had sent my countryman Jemmy Murray to New-England, he would not have left Man, Woman, or Child alive among them by this time."—Doctor Hunter, who is continually about the King's family says, that "the four New-England Provinces ought to be totally extirpated, and if ever suffered to be repeopled, they should be bound by such laws as would keep them from ever having it in their power to offend again." These are pretty sentiments, but cannot be ascribed to the whole Scottish nation. Johnstone, Dempster, and others, are exceptions.———The opinions of people now begin to change, they affect to feel for the effusion of blood and the distresses of their brethren. Humanity is a pretence, fear and interest act more powerfully on their minds. A total defeat of the parliamentary army would bring things right again. If the army there could be cut off, it would have such an effect, that administration would never venture to send another."

*** All persons, who are willing to supply the soldiers in the barracks of Philadelphia, with the following rations, viz. One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt-fish, per man per day—One pound of bread or flour per day—Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent thereto—One pint of milk per man per day—Half a pint of rice or one pint of Indian meal per man per week—One quart of small beer or cyder per man per day, or nine gallons of molasses for one hundred men per week—Three pounds of candles for one hundred men per week, for guards—Twenty-four pounds of soft or eight pounds of hard soap for one hundred men per week—are desired to bring their proposals to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Allen, Members of the Congress, appointed to contract with them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Hawke, J. Getsheues, London.
Ship Neptune, R. Collings, Ditto.
Brig Sea Nymph, S. Stovell, Bermuda.
Brig Charlotte, R. Hume, Virginia.
Sloop Experiment, D. Newton, New-Providence.
Brig Langdon, R. Lightbody, Dominica.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED.

Schooner Nancy, A. Moore, Jamaica.

To the GOOD WOMEN *of this* PROVINCE.

AS the spinning of Yarn is a great part of the business in Cloth Manufactories, in those countries where they are carried on extensively, and to the best advantage, the women of the whole country around are employed as much as possible. The Managers of the American Manufactory in this city, being desirous to extend the circle of this part of the business, wish to employ every good spinner that can apply, however remote from the Factory; and as many women in the country may supply themselves with the materials there, and may have leisure to spin considerable quantities, they are hereby informed that ready money will be given at the Factory up Market-street, for any parcel, either great or small, of hemp, flax or woollen yarn.

The Managers return their thanks to all those industrious Women who are now employed in spinning for the Factory; the skill and diligence of many entitles them to the public acknowledgment: We hope as you have begun, so you will go on, and never be weary in well doing.

A few PIPES of choice
TENERIFFE WINE,
PORT WINE by the quarter-cask or doz.
And Old BARBADOS SPIRIT,
By the hogshead or quarter-cask,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE AND Co.

JONAS PHILLIPS,
Has for Sale, at his store in Market-street, near the Coffee-house,

A LARGE assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold exceeding cheap for ready money, consisting of the following articles, viz.—Pink, green and light colours superfine calimancoes and taberets; black worsted bindings; Irish linens, calicoes, tammies, rattinets, fine camblets, Queen's stuffs, furniture calicoes, red and blue pencilled bandano silk hankerchiefs, royal rib and thickset, Harlaem stripes, ribbands of all colours, felt hats, large black Barcelona handkerchiefs, tapes, threads, gilt buttons, striped Mantua at 6s. 6d. per yard, superfine fencey mencey muslin at 16s. per yard, black tasiaties and India Persians, mohair and twist, needles, best double silk shammy white kid gloves for ladies, silk umbrelloes, paper snuff boxes, sheep shears, shoemakers hammers, fine fans, velvet bindings and colours, goloshoes and pattens, cinnamon, mace and allspice, raisins, Florence oil, best Holland and country made gin in cases, brandy, clove and orange cordial, Frontiniac and Tent sweet wines, claret and Port, best French and Carolina indigo, best northern beaver and raccoon skins, and sundry other Merchandize.

Goods received every day, at the said Store, to be disposed of at Public Vendue. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Maag, in Passyunk, all the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain neat messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, containing 12 and a half acres; bounded by lands of John Lownes, Jonathan Shoemaker, and others; late the estate of the said Thomas James, seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of November inst. on the premises in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground, part whereof is meadow ground, situate on the westerly side of Germantown main road, in Germantown aforesaid, with the appurtenances, containing 6 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Hall, and others: Also a certain other piece of ground, situate in the township of Germantown aforesaid, and contiguous to the Bristol township line, containing 4 acres; bounded by land of James Biddle, Esq; and others; subject to a right of dower; late the estate of John Adam Hogermood; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 24th day of November inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Adam Painter, adjoining the Skippack creek, on Manatawny road, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Perkiomen and Skippack, containing about 27 acres; bounded by lands of Elisha Davis and others, and the said great road; late the estate of Daniel Marsteller; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Dering, jun. at Stony batter, on the Pott's Grove road, in New Hanover township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Frankford and New Hanover, containing about 20 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Grubb, Valentine Crouse, Samuel Musselman, and John Linderman; late the estate of William Boulton; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A

TREATISE OF FORTIFICATION,

In the manner now practised in Europe, likewise that made use of in America the late war: With an Edition of Geometry. The whole to be illustrated with thirty-two Copper-plates.

BY THOMAS HANSON.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work is to be published in a series of numbers, printed in quarto, and with the same letter as the Prussian Evolutions.

II. Each number to contain eight pages, and copper-plate or plates that they demonstrate.

III. One number to be delivered to the Subscribers every two weeks.

IV. The price to Subscribers will be six-pence per number, to be paid on delivery thereof.

V. As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers approves of these Conditions, the work will be engraved and put to the press; and it is thought the first number will be published in three weeks time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by Mr. John Douglass M'Dougall, in Chesnut-street, Messieurs Hall and Sellers, Printers in Market-street, Captain William Bradford, at the London Coffee-House, the Printer hereof, and by the Author, in Elfrith's Alley, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

†,† The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS are this day published, and now delivering out by the Author.

Kent County, Maryland, Nov. 3, 1775.

TO BE RENTED,

By the Subscriber, for the space of three years, to commence from the first day of January next,

THE plantation whereon James Hodges now lives, called WHITE ROCK HALL FERRY: The conveniency of its situation for keeping a ferry to Annapolis and Baltimore Town, or any part of Chesopeake Bay, is so well known that any thing said in favour thereof would be unnecessary. There is on the premises a good dwelling-house with two rooms, a passage, and two shed rooms below stairs, and three rooms above, and an exceeding good dry stone cellar under the whole house, a good kitchen and passage between that and the dwelling-house, well finished and in good order, a good stable, meat house and quarter, and a well of water close by the door. There is also very good pasture ground on the premises, and a plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl to be had very convenient. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered on the first day of January next. Any person inclinable to rent the premises, may know the terms by applying to

§ THOMAS SMYTH

Cecil County, November 6, 1775.

THIS day was committed to my custody as a Run-away, by the name of JOHN M'AFEE, an Irishman, about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high; has on an old blue fearnought great-coat, old hat, and leather apron: He acknowledges himself to be a servant to Mr. Curtis Grubb. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

† JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

November 4, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE about seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with one hind white foot and a switch tail, paces and trots, newly shod before, and trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by me HUGH JONES, living in Maple Township, Chester County, or CHRISTIAN GROVER, at Joseph Turner, Esqr's plantation, in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County. ‡

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture near this city, a black HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, between seven and eight years old, trots and canters, at the time he went away lame in the off shoulder, lately rowel'd and not yet healed up, branded on the near buttock C, without shoes. Whoever takes up said horse and thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward on conviction of the thief, and for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

ALLEN M'LEAN.

A representation from the Committee of Privates of the Association belonging to the city of Philadelphia, and its districts, was presented to the House, and follows in these words, viz

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the province of Pennsylvania in* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *met.*

WE the COMMITTEE of the Privates of the Association belonging to the city of Philadelphia and its districts,

Humbly beg leave to represent,

THAT it is with no small degree of reluctance that we are obliged either to approach this Honourable House with this our representation, or by our silence in some measure to acknowledge the claims and admit the charge of those men who in their late address to this Honourable House stile themselves the people called Quakers, a copy of which we have seen.—

"In this extraordinary address we find ourselves "and others represented as men who endeavour to "induce this Honourable House to enter into mea"sures manifestly repugnant to the laws and charter "of this province, and which, if enforced, must "subvert that most essential of all privileges, liber"ty of conscience, which they apprehend will not "only increase the public distresses; but occasion "the grievous sufferings of many conscientious "people of divers religious denominations," and "also as persons "who" now forget the equity "and justice of the laws and government of this "once peaceful province, and, by preferring our "own schemes, overlook the importance of invio"lably maintaining and supporting the principles "of civil and religious liberty."—

We beg leave to assure this Honourable House, that we are far from wishing to do any thing which would have the remotest tendency to encrease the public distresses or to occasion the grievous sufferings of any conscientious people of any denomination whatever, and are utterly at a loss to comprehend how the prayer of our petition could interfere with the consciences of religious men.

In our petition we prayed the Honourable House in their wisdom to recommend to their constituents some general plan of a militia law, which should equally extend to all the good people of this province, and that any indulgence which might be thought necessary to be granted by the Honourable House to any of the freemen of the province might be equally open to all, and granted upon such terms as this Honourable House might think adequate to the many difficult and dangerous services of those who were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in the defence of their country.

How this prayer, founded on the most certain and evident principles of equity and justice could be construed into an endeavour to induce this Honourable House to enter into measures manifestly repugnant to the Laws and Charter of this province, and which, if enforced, must subvert that most essential of all privileges, Liberty of Conscience, surpasses all the ideas we had ever formed of the power of religious prejudices.—

That religion which teaches to deny the demand of justice and equity, cannot be of God; nor will the conscience which is influenced thereby meet with his approbation.—Those who believe the Scriptures must acknowledge that Civil Government is of divine institution, and the support of it enjoined to Christians, and it is not consonant to the divine wisdom to enjoin and forbid the same thing at the same time. As your addressors have not pointed out any Law of the Province to which the prayer of your petitioners is so manifestly repugnant, we beg to be indulged with the liberty of doubting the existence of any such, and as to the thirty fifth section of Laws agreed upon in England the fifth day of the Third Month One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-Two, we would pass it over as a section which we apprehend none but your addressors would apply to the present purpose.

With regard to arguments drawn from our Charter we would observe, that the great law of Self-preservation is equally binding with the letter of written Charters, nor can it be supposed that a People will be reasoned out of their liberty and every thing they hold dear by an over-nice scanning of them.

Nevertheless, with regard to that clause of the Charter of Privileges on which they ultimately found their claim to a total exemption from contributing their just proportion towards the public expence incurred in defence of our privileges.

We would with all due submission and deference represent to this Honourable House, that the Honourable and worthy Proprietor William Penn, had no right, power or authority to grant privileges further than was granted to him by the Royal Charter, and that the royal prerogative of the King of Great-Britain does not comprehend any right or authority in the crown to grant any exemption from supporting the constitution and government to any man or set of men on any pretence whatever. This is a power unknown to the crown, and therefore could never be granted by the King to the worthy proprietor who granted the Charter of Privileges.

Liberty of conscience is so sacred a thing that it ought ever to be preserved inviolate, and we will always rejoice to see any body of men assert their right to it. But when under pretence of this liberty the very existence of civil government is struck at, we beg leave to represent that either the liberty claimed must be given up or the government dissolved; and this we apprehend to be the case when any of the members of a community, from a claim of religious liberty, refuse to support the society to which they belong, and under which they claim this very privilege.

That the clause, which they quote, never did, nor could, extend to such exemptions on any pretence whatever, is plain from itself, because the persons, who have a right to claim the liberty granted therein, are by that very clause made to "profess themselves obliged to live quietly under the civil government," which cannot possibly be when they refuse to support the measures often necessary to its very existence.

Moreover it is plain that the worthy Proprietor who granted this charter, never meant nor intended any such thing by the liberty of conscience therein mentioned, inasmuch as it would have been contrary to the 16th section of the Royal Charter granted by the King, and accepted by the Proprietor, who, as they inform this Honourable House in their address, was united with them in religious profession and principle, which is as follows: "And be "cause in so remote a country, and situate near "many barbarous nations, the incursions as well "of the savages themselves as of other enemies, pi"rates and robbers, may probably be feared; "therefore we have given, and for us, our heirs "and successors, do give power by these presents "to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, "by themselves or their Captains, or other their "officers, to levy, muster and train all sorts of men, "of what condition soever, or wheresoever born, "in the said province of Pennsylvania, for the "time being, and to make war, and to pursue the "enemies and robbers aforesaid, as well by sea as "by land, even without the limits of the said pro"vince, and, by God's assistance, to vanquish and "take them, and being taken, to put them to "death, by the law of war, or to save them at their "pleasure, and to do all and every other thing, "which unto the charge and office of a Captain "General of an army belongeth, or hath accustom"to belong, as fully and freely as any Captain "General of an army hath ever had the same."

This section of the Royal Charter, together with the clause in the Charter of Privileges, which the addressers have quoted, shew evidently that the Proprietor William Penn never intended to grant an exemption from paying their just proportion towards the support of any power necessary for the good government of the province, whether civil or military, and therefore can with no degree of decent modesty be pleaded in the present, or any other case of the same kind. Besides it is well known, that no such claim of exemption from contributing their just proportion towards the support of any civil or military measure entered into for the maintaining of the government against either external or internal enemies, has ever been granted the society, on account of any such scruple of conscience, in any part of the British empire, tho', as the addressors alledge, the society has existed for upwards of an hundred years, during which period it has been obliged to, and still does, pay taxes, levied for the purpose of defraying the expences of military expeditions, both here and in Europe; nor do we recollect to have found the payment of such taxes on the list of grievances annually made out by the society, though they duly commemorate those to which the clause in the Charter of Privileges is evidently directed.

Thus their own practice becomes a strong proof against them, and shews at least that, if their religious principles are abridged, we are not the authors of the abridgment.——Our petition is, that the scale of Justice may hang even, and if there are such consciences as scruple to have impartial justice administered, we pray that this Honourable House may, in their wisdom, discountenance them; for if such scruples once obtain favour from government, it is plain who are most likely to claim and reap the benefit of them.

We desire to conclude, by assuring this Honourable House, that we are determined, to the utmost of our power, to support the the Liberties of America, and to inform them, that, as we ask no partial favour for ourselves, so we request that it may not be granted to others: We therefore beg that the prayer of our Petition may obtain the most serious attention of this Honourable House.

Signed by order of the Committee.

WILLIAM ADCOCK, *President.*"

Saturday, November 4, 1775. *A. M.*

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and taking into consideration the appointment of Delegates for this province in Congress,

Resolved, That the Honourable JOHN MORTON, Speaker, JOHN DICKINSON, ROBERT MORRIS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, CHARLES HUMPHREYS, EDWARD BIDDLE, THOMAS WILLING, ANDREW ALLEN and JAMES WILSON, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates for this province in the Continental Congress.

A resolve from the Honourable Continental Congress by two of their members was laid before the House, and is as follows, *viz.*

IN CONGRESS, *November* 4, 1775.

THE Congress considering that the most perfect union between all the Colonies is essentially necessary for the preservation of the just rights of North-America, and being apprehensive that there is great danger of hostilities being commenced at or near Wyoming between the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and those of Connecticut,

Resolved, That the Assemblies of the said Colonies be requested to take the most speedy and effectual steps to prevent such hostilities.

Ordered, That Thomas M'Kean and Silas Dean, Esquires, wait upon the Honourable House of Assembly of Pennsylvania with a copy of the above resolution.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Ordered, That Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Humphreys make enquiry upon what information the above resolve is founded, and report the same to the House on Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, *Saturday, July* 19, 1775.

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the exportation of ARMS and AMMUNITION to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from supplying us.

Resolved, That for the better supplying these colonies with the necessary means of defending their rights, every vessel importing Gun-Powder, Salt-Petre, Sulphur, provided they bring with the Sulphur four times as much Salt-Petre, Brass Field Pieces, or good muskets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this Resolution, shall be permitted to load and export the produce of these Colonies, to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the Non-Exportation Agreement notwithstanding; and it is recommended to the Committees of the several provinces to inspect the military stores so imported, and to estimate a generous price for the same, according to their goodness, and permit the importer of such powder and other Military Stores aforesaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Resolved, That a just and well authenticated account of the hostilities committed by the Ministerial Troops and Navy in America, since last March be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact, related, the number and value of the buildings destroyed by them; also the number and value of the vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them since that period, as near as the number and value can be ascertained; also the stock taken by them from different parts of the continent.—— That Mr. DEANE, Mr. J. ADAMS, and Mr. WYTHE be a Committee for this purpose.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The above Committee request the Printers of the several public papers in the United Colonies to insert the above for three or four weeks successively, and all persons possessed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above subject, to transmit the same to them as early as possible.*

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN HART,

At his Vendue Store, at the corner of South and Front-streets,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, velverets, checks, silk ferrits, quality bindings, bed furniture, furniture checks, Turky stripes, plush, embossed flannels, broadcloths, forest cloths, naps, coatings, duffils, stuff shoes, ribbonds, silk gauze, callicoes, cottons, chintzes and printed linens, gold and silver laced hats, indigo, powder blue, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

*** To be let, a neat Dwelling house, convenient for a private family. Enquire at said store.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG, well made NEGRO MAN, twenty years of age, has had the small pox, understands the management of horses, driving a team, and is as good a plowman as any in the province; the reason why he is to be sold is for want of employ. Also several good working HORSES. Credit may be had if required. For further particulars enquire of Mr. JOSEPH VANDERGRIFT, at the Cross Keys, in Third-street.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, who writes a good hand, &c. and is qualified to keep a small school in the country. Apply as above. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in January last, an indented servant lad named SAMUEL STEWART, a taylor by trade, about five feet three inches high, of a fair complexion, with short fair hair, is out mouthed, speaks thick, and apt to swear; he has a remarkable swelling on the back of his right hand: Had on and took with him, a whitish coloured coat and jacket, a pair of thickset breeches of an olive colour, the rest of his dress I cannot be particular of, and probably he may have changed what he had by this time. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, or brings him to Captain WILLIAM M'CLELLAN's, in March Creek settlement, York County, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges.

‡ JAMES HEZLIP.

October 21, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the New-Jersey Medical Society, That they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment, in Princeton at the house of Mr. William Whitehead, on the second Tuesday in November next, at Eleven o'clock in the morning.

H. STITES, *Secretary.*

October 28, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Monday night last, a dark brown GELDING, near fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, the off hind foot white in the hollow of the pastern joint as low as the hoof, a few white hairs above the rose in his forehead, marked with the saddle upon his withers, and shod before. Any person that will bring him to the subscriber, living in Cæcil County, Maryland, near Sassafras Church, shall receive the above Reward, paid by

§ ARCHIBALD SHIELDS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, and Newcastle County, about the twentieth of May last, one yoke of OXEN, the one pied, and the other brown; also a brown COW. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

† PAUL RAULSTON.

October 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, from the plantation of Mr. Gurney, on the Frankford Road, about three miles from this city, a large bay MARE, with a white face, about nine years old, a natural trotter, and carries high. Whoever takes up said Mare so that the subscriber may have her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the Mare and Thief the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE FRANK.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1775.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS BROKE OPEN last night, WHITE and MONTGOMERY'S Store, on Market street wharf; when an iron chest was forced open and robbed of the following articles, viz. One bundle of paper money, containing *One Hundred Pounds*, among which were a number of Continental bills, of *Two, Three, Four, Five*, and *Twenty Dollars*. One bundle of Maryland and Pennsylvania money, containing *Twenty Pounds. Eleven Half Johannesses*, with sundry other *Gold* and *Silver Pieces*, amounting altogether to about *One Hundred and Fifty* or *One Hundred and Sixty Pounds*. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves concerned in the above robbery, so that they may be brought to justice and the money recovered, shall be entitled to the above Reward, or a proportioned part according to the money recovered, by

WHITE AND MONTGOMERY.

A ROBBERY.

BROKE OPEN, on Friday night, the 13th inst. (October) the shop of JOHN HANNA, Brush-maker, the corner of Chesnut and Second-streets, and taken thereout four dozen of white-wash brushes, bored for long handles; a quantity of shaving boxes, and in cash about Forty Shillings in small money. If any of the above articles are offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped, and intelligence given to the subscriber, who will pay FOUR DOLLARS Reward for the Thief and Goods. ‡ JOHN HANNA.

TO BE LET,

By the Subscriber in St. George's, Red Lyon Hundred, Newcastle County,

A GOOD brick House, and Lot, known by the name of the GEORGE TAVERN. The house is in good repair, four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a cellar under the same; also good stables, sheds, and a store adjoining the same; likewise about three acres of land, a peach orchard and garden, all in good order. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

† MARY ROBINSON.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER AND ISAAC WINDT,

At their store in Water street, the fourth door above Market-street, Philadelphia,

A large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will sell on very low terms, for cash or short credit; consisting of

SUPERFINE, middling and coarse broadcloths,
Yorkshire kerseys and plains,
Scarlet serges,
6-4 nap'd coatings,
Red and blue duffils,
Scarlet nap cloth,
Nap serges,
Scarlet flannels,
Red and blue embossed flannels,
Superfine rattinets,
Common shalloons,
Fine ditto of all colours,
Different coloured durants,
Allopeens,
Striped and plain camblets,
Camblettees,
Silk camblets,
Dorsetteens,
Single and double worsted damasks,
Calimancoes of various colours and prices,
Black and blue everlastings,
Hair plushes and worsted ditto,
Womens cloth cloaks,
Womens worsted mitts,
Womens silk mitts,
7-8 and yard wide cambricks,
7-8 wide lawns,
Womens fine chipped hats,
Womens Leghorn hats,
Womens leather gloves and mitts,
Rich white sattins,
Different prices of black sattins,
Half yard silk Persians,
Different sorts of black silk Mantuas,
1-2 yard white farsanets,
An assortment of ell wide silk Persians,
Figur'd modes for cloaks &c.
Different sorted Barcelona silk handkerchiefs of the best qualities,
Different assortment of white Scotch threads from No. 15 to 50,
Quality and shoe bindings,
Black taffaties,
Combs of every kind,
Black sattin ribbonds,
White sattin ribbonds,
Different coloured ribbonds,
White 3 corded sewing silks,
Black sewing silk,
Pewter plates & basons,
Pewter porringers,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Silk and cotton remnant handkerchiefs,
Rozet handkerchiefs,
Spotted and flowered bandanoes,
White and black silk cravats,
Spotted linen handkerchiefs,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Basket and death-head buttons,
Metal buttons for regimentals,
Silk and hair twist,
Mohair,
Callicoes, cottons and chintzes of various qualities,
Striped & plain Bengals,
An assortment of haberdiery ware,
Barlow and pistol-cut knives,
Pinchbeck shoe-buckles,
White metal and steel shoe-buckles,
White metal and yellow knee-buckles,
Masons trowells,
Best and commonmetal razors,
An assortment of lock and hinges,
Small nails of different kinds,
Fine Irish linens,
Silk breeches patterns,
Crimson worsted harrateens,
Yellow harrateens with furniture complete,
Mens cotton and thread stockings,
Womens fine cotton and thread stockings,
Window glass,
9-4 cotton counterpains,
6-4 & 8-4 counterpains,
Black bombazeens,
Black sattinets for breeches,

Also many other articles too tedious to mention.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS LAKE,

Near the New-Market, (for Cash only)

A PARCEL of Jamaica rum, remarkably strong, and would answer to be reduced; muscovado sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; likewise a parcel of Windward Island rum, very stout; mahogany of most dimensions; logwood, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an Irish servant lad, who has three years and seven months to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Workhouse in Philadelphia.

October 7, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, in the Township of Northampton, in the County of Burlington, an Irish servant man named FRANCIS NIELL, about twenty years of age, about five feet five inches high, has remarkable thick ancles, brown hair which he commonly wears clubbed; had on and took with him, a claret coloured broadcloth coat, a striped linen jacket with glass buttons, two oznabrig shirts, two pair of trowsers of sheeting linen almost new, thread stockings, strong shoes with strings, two pair of leather breeches, a twilled kersey jacket black and white, and an old beaver hat. He is a good deal talkative, and apt to drink too much. It is supposed he is making for the Regular Camp at Bolton, as he is a very great Tory. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH LURR, Junior.

WAS committed to the gaol of Gloucester, New-Jersey, a certain Negro man named THOMAS MEKEL, a fly, artful fellow, very talkative; had on when he was taken a white cloth jacket, a blue under one, and a pair of black velvet breeches. His master is desired to come for him in three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his charges, by

‡ RICHARD JOHNSTON, Gaoler.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the Swedes Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th inst. (October) a red COW, with white spots on the right side of her neck, six or seven years old, middling size, and has a slit in her ear. Whoever secures the said Cow so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges for bringing her home, paid by

‡ JOSEPH HEWLINGS.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FATHER ABRAHAM'S

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.

The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

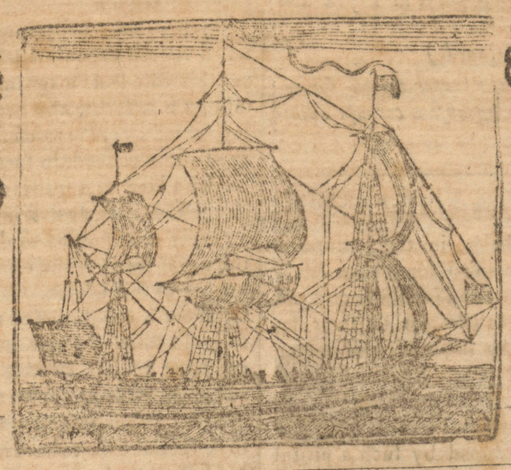
VOL. V. NUMB. 213.

DUNLAP's PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, THE NOVEMBER 20th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, November 20, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do.* lb. oz.	*Rye do.* lb. oz.
1d. loaf is	0 8¾	1 11
2d. ditto,	0 15½	1 6¼
4d. ditto,	1 14½	2 12½
8d. ditto,	3 12½	5 9
12d. ditto,	5 10¾	8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 20.*

In CONGRESS, *November 7, 1775.*

RESOLVED,

THAT the following additions and alterations or amendments, be made in the RULES and REGULATIONS of the Continental Army*, viz.

1. All persons convicted of holding a treacherous correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a general court-martial shall think proper.

2. All commissioned officers found guilty by a general court-martial of any fraud or embezzlement, shall forfeit all his pay, be *ipso facto* cashiered, and deemed unfit for further service as an officer.

3. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers convicted before a regimental court-martial of stealing, embezzling or destroying ammunition, provisions, tools or any thing belonging to the public stores, if a non-commissioned officer, to be reduced to the ranks, and punished with whipping, not less than *fifteen*, nor more than *thirty nine* lashes, at the discretion of the court-martial; if a private soldier, with the same corporal punishment.

4. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice or fraud, it be added in the punishment, that the crime, name, place of abode, and punishment of the delinquent be published in the news papers, in and about the Camp, and of that Colony from which the offender came or usually resides: After which it shall be deemed scandalous in any officer to associate with him.

5. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any mutiny or sedition in the regiment, troop, or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop, or company of the Continental Forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a general court martial shall direct.

6. Any officer or soldier who shall desert to the enemy, and afterwards be taken, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a general court martial shall direct.

7. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty under arms, shall be cashiered and drummed out of the army with infamy; any non-commissioned officer or soldier, so offending, shall be sentenced to be whipped, not less than *twenty* nor more than *thirty-nine* lashes, according to the nature of the offence.

8. Whatsoever officer or soldier, placed as centinel, shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered and drummed out of the army with infamy; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall be sentenced to be whipped, not less than *twenty* nor more than *thirty-nine* lashes, according to the nature of the offence.

9. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty, if an officer, of being mulcted one month's pay for the first offence, and cashiered for the second; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of being confined seven days on bread and water for the first offence, and the same punishment and a forfeiture of a week's pay for the second.

10. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words, inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.

11. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, cloathing, or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the United Colonies. And all commissioned officers, found guilty by a general court martial, of embezzling the same, or any of them, shall forfeit all his pay, be *ipso facto* cashiered, and deemed unfit for farther service as an officer. And all non commissioned officers and soldiers, convicted before a regimental court martial of stealing or embezzling the same, if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to the ranks, and punished with whipping, not less than *fifteen*, nor more than *thirty nine* lashes, at the discretion of the court-martial; if a private soldier, with the same punishment.

12. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours, in time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, if a commissioned officer, be cashiered and drummed out of the army with infamy, and forfeit all share of plunder; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be whipped, not less than *twenty*, nor more than *thirty-nine* lashes, according to the nature of the offence, and forfeit all share of plunder taken from the enemy.

13. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the Commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop, or company under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered, on penalty of his being cashiered, and mulcted of his pay.

14. At every muster, the commanding officer of each regiment, troop, or company, there present, shall give to the Commissary of musters certificates, signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent and the reason of their absence, which reasons and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the names of such absentees: And the Surgeons or their mates, shall at the same time give to the Commissary of musters a certificate signed by them, signifying the state of health or sickness of those under their care, and the said certificates shall, together with the muster rolls, be by the said Commissary transmitted to the General, and to this or any future Congress of the United Colonies or Committee appointed thereby, within twenty days next after such muster being taken, on failure whereof, the Commissary so offending, shall be discharged from the service.

15. Every officer who shall be convicted, before a general court martial, of having signed a false certificate relating to the absence of either officer, non-commissioned officer, or private soldier; and every Surgeon or Mate convicted of signing a false certificate, relating to the health or sickness of those under his care, shall be cashiered.

16. All officers and soldiers who shall wilfully, or through negligence, disobey any general or special orders shall be punished at the discretion of a regimental court-martial, where the offence is against a regimental order, and at the discretion of a general court martial, where the offence is against an order given from the commander in chief, or the commanding officer of any detachment or post, and such general court martial can be had.

Extracts from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

* *The Rules and Regulations were published in No. 195 of this Paper.*

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

TANNER, CURRIER, and LEATHER CUTTER, In Third-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Philadelphia, has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of boot legs and vamps, equal to any imported; a large quantity of South Carolina soal leather; ditto of this country tannage; calfskins and upper leather of all sorts; coach roofs, covering leather, harness ditto, and all kinds of leather for saddlers and coachmakers, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. —Orders for any quantity of the above-mentioned articles compleated in the best manner, on the shortest notice. §

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 8th inst. (November) from the subscriber, living at the Head of Chester, Kent county, Maryland, two servant men, viz. WILLIAM PARKER, an Englishman, about five feet high, twenty years of age; took with him a green coat faced with red, a grey jacket, and a pair of old leather breeches. JAMES RALISON, this country born, about five feet six inches high, a well set man, about eighteen years of age; took with him a light coloured coat half worn, a white diaper jacket, and a pair of check trowsers; both shoemakers by trade: They also took with them Twenty Shillings in cash. The said William Parker is very conceited, beats the drum and very likely will follow that way. They were enquiring about two days before they went off the way to Red Stone. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them in any gaol, or conveys them to the owner, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

‡4 WILLIAM FINICOMB.

November 11, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in Coventry Township, Chester County, a likely sorrel MARE, near fifteen hands high, seven years old last spring, has a white star on her forehead, thick long mane mixed with white hairs and part hanging the near side, paces well. Whoever secures the said Mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

§ SUSANNA WELLS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Sunday the 24th day of September last, from the town of Bedford, a BAY HORSE, three years old past, about fourteen hands high, has a small white spot on his forehead, the half of his eye-winker cut off, the near side was docked last spring, the under hair cut round the dock, his mane cut last summer the off side, had no brand, newly shod before, and is a natural trotter: Also a new saddle, about one year in use, with a blue saddle cloth bound with green. Whoever apprehends the said horse and thief, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horse and saddle alone, with reasonable charges, paid by

§ ROBERT MOORE.

October 30, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, from the plantation of Mr. Gurney, on the Frankford Road, about three miles from this city, a large bay MARE, with a white face, about nine years old, a natural trotter, and carries high. Whoever takes up said Mare so that the subscriber may have her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the Mare and Thief the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE FRANK.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Maag, in Passyunk, all the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain neat messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, containing 12 and a half acres; bounded by lands of John Lownes, Jonathan Shoemaker, and others; late the estate of the said Thomas James, seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Brown, in Arch street, near Sixth-street corner, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth-street, in the square between High-street and Arch-street aforesaid, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Arnott, Edward Bonsall, and others; subject to a ground-rent of 3l. 10s. currency, per ann. part of the estate of George Shoemaker, late blacksmith, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of November inst. on the premises in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground, part whereof is meadow ground, situate on the westerly side of Germantown main road, in Germantown aforesaid, with the appurtenances, containing 6 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Hall, and others: Also a certain other piece of ground, situate in the township of Germantown aforesaid, and contiguous to the Bristol township line, containing 4 acres; bounded by land of James Biddle, Esq; and others; subject to a right of dower; late the estate of John Adam Hogermood; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 24th day of November inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Adam Painter, adjoining the Skippack creek, on Manatawny road, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Perkiomen and Skippack, containing about 27 acres; bounded by lands of Elisha Davis and others, and the said great road; late the estate of Daniel Marsteller; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Dering, jun. at Stony batter, on the Pott's Grove road, in New-Hanover township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Frankford and New Hanover, containing about 20 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Grubb, Valentine Crouse, Samuel Musselman, and John Linderman; late the estate of William Boulton; seized and taken in execution, by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WAS committed to the gaol of Gloucester, New Jersey, a certain Negro man named THOMAS MEKEL, a sly, artful fellow, very talkative; had on when he was taken, a white cloth jacket, a blue under one, and a pair of black velvet breeches. His master is desired to come for him in three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be sold for his charges, by

‡ RICHARD JOHNSTON, Gaoler.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY (a second time) on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst. (October) from a house in Water-street, an Irish servant girl named ANN SKILLING; middle sized, full face, fresh complexion, red hair, stern looking brows, stoop shoulders, has an awkward way of walking, wears a light blue stuff gown; as she stole away her cloaths when she first ran away, and did not bring them back, she may change her apparel. Any person or persons, harbouring said run-away after this notice, will be prosecuted as the law directs. Whoever secures her and lodges her in the Work-house, shall have the above Reward, paid by

ROBERT G. HALL.

The time of a Stocking Hosier to be sold, on reasonable terms, by said HALL: Apply to Mr. COLTON, hosier, below the Drawbridge, in Water-street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, October 20, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday night last, an Irish servant lad, named JAMES DEVINE, about five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, wears his own hair, slender made, and is remarkably *knock kneed*. Had on when he went away, a small fashionable hat, fustian coat, cloth jacket, leather breeches, and yarn stockings. It is not unlikely but he will change his cloaths, as he took with him a suit of brown cloth, also a suit of blue cloth with silver basket buttons, and a light coloured cloth coat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, shall have the above Reward, with reasonable charges, paid by CALEB EMLEN.

N.B. Missing, at the time he went off, a silver table SPOON, marked with a cypher M. W. Should it be offered for sale 'tis requested it may be stopped and the person secured.

JOHN HOWARD,

Has for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Grocery Store in Second-street, two doors above Chesnut-street,

OLD Jamaica spirits; West India rum; Holland Geneva; Madeira, Lisbon and Tenerisse wines; cordials of all sorts; loaf, lump and muscovado sugars; molasses, raisins, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, allspice, pepper, chocolate; raw, burnt and ground coffee; rice, and a quantity of good Jersey cheese, &c. &c. &c.

Sea Stores put up at the shortest notice, where masters of vessels and others may be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

He also makes and sells Fishing Tackling of all sorts, for use of either sea or river; he has likewise a large quantity of Joiners Work, consisting of mahogany chests of drawers, tables of all sorts, chairs, desks, &c. and a quantity of very fine Mahogany boards, plank, and chair stuff, cut out, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms. §

Chester-Town, Maryland, October 26th, 1775.

WAS committed to the goal of Kent County, in the province of Maryland, on the third inst. three whitemen, who say they belong to Mr. JAMES KELSEY, at Patapsco ferry, in Anne Arundle County, Province of Maryland. One of them calls his name TIMOTHY DONOLAND, and says he is from Ireland, about nineteen years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made. One other calls his name PATRICK HURLEY, and says he is from Ireland, about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high. The other calls his name SAMUEL STILL, and says he is from England, upwards of thirty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high. They say they came off in a yawl, in which they crossed Chesapeake Bay, and landed near Worten Point, in the County where they are now confined.

Was also committed to the goal of the same county, on the 31st day of August last, a negro man, who calls his name WILL, and says he belongs to Mr. John Veale, of Chester County, Province of Pennsylvania: He is a well set fellow, little more than twenty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; his cloathing was an oznabrugs shirt and trowsers and a new felt hat.——The master or masters of the above mentioned servants and slave, are desired to pay their fees and take them away.

§ EZEKIEL FORMAN, Sheriff.

NOW SELLING OFF FOR CASH, BY

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

In Market-street, next door to the Indian King,

A general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, amongst which are,

A VARIETY of Cloths and Trimmings, such as scarlet, buff, blue, brown, green and drab colours; ribbed and plain worsted, thread, cotton and silk stockings, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit without further notice, as he proposes to leave the city in a short time.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of FIRELOCKS, with BAYONETS, to be made agreeable to a pattern. Any person or persons willing to undertake the completing a quantity, will meet with proper encouragement by applying to the Commissioners and Assessors of the county of Philadelphia.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscribe., in Piles Grove, Salem County, on the first instant (October) by a person unknown, a light coloured silk sagathy coat almost new, a silk sagathy jacket of a brown colour, with large plain silver buttons on it, a pair of light coloured fustian breeches with round silver buttons, two Irish linen shirts, two pair of stockings, one pair thread and the other worsted; about four pounds in cash, chiefly small money, none of the bills above fifteen shillings, and only one of that number; a razor, a worked pocket book marked I. B. and part lined with black taffaty, a pair of womens silk mitts, and a silk handkerchief of an orange colour.—— Whoever takes up said robber, and secures the goods so that the owner may get them again, shall, upon his conviction, receive the above Reward, and for the thief only, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward, by applying to

* ELISHA BASSETT.

October 24, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN JOYCE, a Doctor, came to the house of Arthur Miller, in Lorgan Township, Cumberland County, on the 17th day of this instant, and on the 19th died and his body was committed to us the subscribers, overseers of the poor of said Township: We therefore desire, that if the said JOHN JOYCE has any friends or legal heirs, they will come properly attested, pay charges, and receive his goods, within thirty days after the date hereof, or we will be obliged to make public sale thereof to defray his funeral expences.

‡ FRANCIS GRAHAM.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Socking Township, Northamp on County, a Dutch servant man named PHILIP SUPERT, twenty years of age, about five feet high, wears his own brownish hair; had on when he went away, a brown jacket without sleeves, Russia linen shirt and trowsers, and old shoes with brass buckles in them. Whoever secures said servant so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward, paid by ‡ WILLIAM BAKER.

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EXTRACTS from Burgh's *Political Disquisitions.* [*Continued from our last.*]

WHEN a country is overwhelmed by luxury, the patriot is the man, who, by his example, and by promoting good police and the execution of good laws, ſtems the tide of theſe vices. He who does other accidental ſervices, is ſo far laudable; but not a patriot. The patriot is he who delivers his country from that which would otherwiſe bring certain ruin upon it.—Though it muſt be owned that our liberties have made a ſmall acquiſition by the late demolition of General Warrants, and ſeizure of papers, yet there is, and will be great reaſon to complain, ſo long as the *Riot-act* is kept in force. Soldiers armed with firelocks are particularly improper for quelling riots. If the army can at any time quell an inſurrection of the people, why may they not quell the ſpirit of liberty in the people? and then a compleat tyranny is eſtabliſhed, for every government will be tyrannical if they dare. Had the Riot-act been made before the Revolution we had probably never ſeen that glorious event.—The intention of the Riot-act is to ſeize and bring to regular trial by-jury. Nothing can be more abſurd (beſides the cruelty of it) than the application of fire-arms for quelling mobs, becauſe fire-arms do not ſeize people but murder them. The under Sheriff of Dublin, A. D. 1738, was brought in guilty of murder for ordering a file of muſquetiers to fire upon a mob and killing one man. The learned Judge *Blackſtone* reckons the *Riot-act* among the cauſes of a great acceſſion of power to the Court ſince the Revolution.

* Puniſhing libels public or private is fooliſh, becauſe it does not anſwer the end, and becauſe the end is a bad one, if it could be anſwered.—In public, as well as private life, the only way to prevent being ridiculed or cenſured, is to avoid all ridiculous or wicked meaſures, and to purſue ſuch only as are virtuous and worthy. The people never endeavour to ridicule thoſe they love and eſteem, nor will they ſuffer them to be ridiculed. Mr. *Gordon* allows the maxim that a libel is not leſs a libel for being true, but this holds, he ſays, only in reſpect of private character; and it is quite otherwiſe when the crimes of men affect the *Public*. We are to take care of the public ſafety at all adventures; and the loſs of an individual's, or a whole Miniſtry's *political* character, ought to be deſpiſed, when put in competition with the fate of a kingdom. Therefore no free ſubject ought to be under the leaſt reſtraint, in reſpect to accuſing the greateſt, ſo long as his accuſation ſtrikes only at the *political* conduct of the accuſed. Even the cruel *Tiberius*, when in good humour, could ſay, "In a free ſtate, the mind and the tongue ought to be free."—*Titus* defied any one to ſcandalize him.

I cannot help conſidering Judge *Blackſtone* as one of the many among us who endeavour to lull us aſleep in this time of danger. I own I do not underſtand his ideas of free government. The Judge ſays, the prudence of future times muſt find new remedies upon new emergencies; and afterwards adds that we have a precedent in the Revolution of 1688, to ſhew what may be done if a King runs away, as James II. did, inſinuating that, if we had not ſuch a precedent, we ſhould not know how to proceed in ſuch a caſe; and ſays expreſſly, that ſo far as this precedent leads, and no farther, we may now be allowed to lay down the law of redreſs againſt public oppreſſion. Yet he ſays, p. 245, that neceſſity and the ſafety of the whole, may require the exertion of thoſe inherent (though latent) powers of ſociety, which no climate, no time, no conſtitution, no contract, can ever deſtroy or diminiſh.—For my part, I cannot ſee the uſe of all this heſitating, and mincing the matter. Why may we not ſay at once, that without any urgency of diſtreſs, without any provocation by oppreſſion of government, and though the ſafety of the whole ſhould not appear to be in any immediate danger, if the people of a country think they ſhould be, in any reſpect, happier under republican government than monarchial, or under monarchial than republican, and find, that they can bring about a change of government, without greater inconveniencies, than the future advantages are likely to balance, why may we not ſay, that they have a ſovereign, abſolute, and uncontroulable right to change or new model their government as they pleaſe? The authority of government, in ſhort, is only ſuperior to a minority of the people; the majority of the people are, rightfully, ſuperior to it. Wherever a government aſſumes to itſelf a power of oppoſing the ſenſe of the majority of the people, it declares itſelf a proper and formal tyranny in the fulleſt, ſtrongeſt, and moſt correct ſenſe of the word. I muſt therefore beg leave to ſubmit to the Public, whether the learned Judge is not clearly erroneous in his meaning, as well as words, when he ſays, p. 251, that national diſtreſs alone can juſtify excentrical remedies applied by the people. I think I may ſafely defy all the world to prove, that there is any neceſſity of any diſtreſs, or of any reaſon aſſigned for the people's altering, at any time, the whole plan of government, that has been eſtabliſhed in their country for a thouſand years; beſides their will and pleaſure. I am not ſpeaking of the *prudence* of ſuch a ſtep; nor do I juſtify a people's propoſing to alter their conſtitution, if ſuch alteration is likely to be followed by worſe evils, than it is likely to redreſs; nor have I any thing to ſay concerning the difficulty of obtaining the real ſenſe of the majority of a great nation. But I aſſert that ſaving the laws of prudence, and of morality, the people's mere abſolute, ſovereign will and pleaſure, is a ſufficient reaſon for their making any alteration in their form of government. The truth is, therefore, that the learned Judge has placed the ſovereignty wrong, viz. in the government; whereas it ſhould have been in the people, next, and immediately under God. For the people give to their governors all the rightful power they have, but nobody ever heard of the governors giving power to the people. If the teachers of the exploded doctrine of the divine right of Kings, had taught the divine right of the people, they had ſtated that point in a juſt and proper manner.

(To be continued.)

The next will contain the proper means for redreſſing public grievances againſt a corrupt adminiſtration of government.

* *If private writers are to be intimidated in ſhewing their fidelity to their country, the principal ſecurity of liberty is taken away.*

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, *of Auguſt* 31.

SO! the ſages at the helm, in the profundity of their Anti-Solomonian wiſdom, have diſcovered a ſafe, eaſy, pleaſant, and infallible noſtrum to make the Hanoverians ſubſervient to their deſigns, without incurring the imputation of having called in the aid of his Majeſty's Electoral troops to expedite the oppreſſion of his monarchical ſubjects. Short ſighted politicians! can they imagine that all England is to be duped by ſuch a pitiful evaſion, tacked together with ſo ſlight an artifice, that it would raiſe a bluſh in the confident face of the moſt obdurate Old Baily Solicitor, ſhould he find himſelf reduced to the mean neceſſity of defending his guilty client by ſo palpable a quibble? The Mediterranean Garriſons are to be conveyed to America, and their places filled up with German Soldiers. Why have they left any regiments in Ireland? Why in Scotland? Finally, why have they not arrayed and tranſported our Militia as well as our Mercenaries? Since they can eaſily repleniſh us with Foreigners; for the Landgrave of Heſſe has already twenty thouſand uſeleſs men, and can eaſily raiſe as many more, all ready to receive Britiſh pay; not to ſpeak of the innumerable forces that may be borrowed from other German States, or hired in Switzerland, who may all touch at ſome port of England in their way the Lord knows whither. Not that this is to be feared during the reign of ſo amiable a Sovereign, whoſe heart bleeds for the accumulated miſeries inſeparable from a civil war, and who ſo conſpicuouſly builds his authority on the voluntary, not the forced obedience of his much-loved ſubjects, whoſe natural privileges he cheriſhes, in preference to his own auguſt prerogative. But, in future times, when luxurious ſloth ſhall have enervated the now hardy race of animated Britons; when a long habitude of ſervile ſupineneſs ſhall have inured them to obedience; when Judges, devoted to the Monarch's will, ſhall interpret the laws according to his royal pleaſure, becauſe the hungry hirelings ſhall have made themſelves dependent on his bounty by that undated reſignation which they ſhall have given, in exchange for their patents; when Juries ſhall tremble at the imperious nod of an over-bearing Chief Juſtice; and when the unnumbered citizens of this vaſt metropolis, aſſuming the functions of an ungoverned populace, ſhall ſpend their idle rage in bonfires and fruitleſs inſults; may not then ſome King fill the throne, who, ſurrounded by a junto of over-favoured ſychophants, adviſed only by intereſted counſellors, equally hating and hated by his virtuous ſubjects, unnaturally embroiled with his own deſerving kinſmen, whoſe ſole aim ſhall be unbounded wealth and lawleſs deſpotiſm, having a Parliament in his hand and a Treaſury in his pocket, theſe kingdoms drained of all that are inured to arms, to fight a puerile battle in the moon, and in their ſtead over-deluged by an inundation of foreign veterans, while the moſt diſhonouring ſubmiſſions ſhall have ſecured our domeſtic jars from continental interpoſition,—who ſhall then tell ſuch a King, "here ſhalt thou ſtop!" or who ſhall moderate the ambitious projects of his Miniſters?

Then, alas! too late ſhall we lament that vain remonſtrances have occupied the precious moments which ought to have been employed in reſolute oppoſition. Then ſhall thoſe dreadful days return in which the implements of peaceful huſbandry have been perverted into the horrid inſtruments of fraternal butchery; and then may divine juſtice once more aid the righteous cauſe of our inherent Liberty, and call the all-graſping tyrant down from his giddy height, as low as he would have depreſſed our golden Rights! Then may our conſtitution be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid baſis, which no more ſhall fear the ſhocks of foreign or domeſtic invaders! Then may unbiaſſed choice nominate the Repreſentatives of a Free People, and may that nomination be revocable when abuſed! May the popular Miniſter be forced in full national Aſſembly, to ſtate a juſt, annual account of public expenditure! May a well regulated Civil Liſt prohibit the ſcandal of indebted Sovereignty! May the Princes of the blood enjoy a ſtaple revenue, ſufficient to render them the independent mediators between the King and his People! And a prudent œconomical direction, render the Royal acceptation of bribes as unneceſſary as infamous!

MISOPSEUDUS.

Extract from Entick's Naval Hiſtory.

THE Saxons, after the death of Egbert, changing their ſyſtem of politicks, let their navy drop; and by a fatality, to which none but a people reſerved for puniſhment by an overruling providence would have yielded, reſolved to leave their coaſts naked, to fortify their cities, and to fight the enemy after they ſhould land. This fatal miſtake, permitting the enemy to land without interruption, enabled the Danes to unite their forces; and at laſt to drive the inhabitants from the coaſts, and to gain ſettlements for themſelves. In one of their expeditions, they ſailed up the Thames with three hundred and fifty veſſels, BURNT ALL THE TOWNS ON THE SHORE, landed their men, and laid the country, for many miles within land, waſte with fire and ſword. It is true that Ethelwolf did at laſt force them to retire, but they returned, and landed in the weſt, with a more powerful fleet, and committed ſuch outrages, that when ALFRED aſcended the throne of England, the country lay deſolate, the cities and great towns were demoliſhed, and the people conſumed by continual war, and fighting nine or ten battles in a year, which exhauſted their wealth, their ſtrength, and their ſpirits. So that inſtead of reſolving to make any farther ſtand in defence of their liberty and property, they ſeemed determined to ſubmit to the yoke of ſlavery, rather than to expire with a precarious freedom.

Such was the ruinous condition of the Saxons, when Alfred began his reign over them. However this wiſe and magnanimous Prince preſently infuſed new ſpirits and better hopes into his bleeding ſubjects. He repreſented to them the iniquity of thoſe councils in former reigns, which preferred a land to a ſea war, and engaged them, as the beſt ſecurity againſt invaſions, to build ſhips of a proper conſtruction to defend the coaſt againſt the naval force of their enemies; and, in conſequence of this advice, we find they immediately ſet about a reſtoration of their naval affairs, and to build ſhips of a new conſtruction, deviſed by the King himſelf, capable of holding ſixty rowers, and in all reſpects double to the largeſt ſhips then in uſe. When this navy was compleated. Alfred took ſpecial care to have it manned with experienced ſailors, and commanded by officers of untainted courage and fidelity, and ordered them to put to ſea, with an expreſs prohibition neither to receive or give quarter. By which he releaſed himſelf from the incumbrance and hazard which ariſe from a number of priſoners on board of a ſhip, and intended to ſtrike terror into thoſe rovers who, as they kept no faith in their treaties, he thereby declared were unworthy of mercy.

The firſt encounter between this navy and the Danes was off the Iſle of Wight. The King informed that ſix pirates of an unuſual ſize infeſted thoſe parts, he ordered nine of his new ſhips to ſail in queſt of them; and his commands were ſo punctually executed, that they were all except one, either ſunk or taken; and the men that ſurvived, were hanged as pirates. At Winchester, A. D, 897, in this ſingle year the Saxons deſtroyed not leſs than twenty ſhips, and all their men, on the ſouth coaſt only.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 15.

SEVERAL agents have lately arrived here from Holland, in order to buy up cannon, ſmall arms, ſtores, &c. and likewiſe to hire tranſports to embark them in. They have ordered and bought upwards of thirty pieces of cannon for the uſe of an army; many thouſand ſtands of ſmall arms, and ſeveral hundred barrels of gunpowder, &c. which are embarked on board ten ſail of large tranſports which they have taken up and victualled for a three months voyage. Many conjectures are raiſed in conſequence of theſe preparations, but the moſt prevalent opinion is, that they are meant to ſerve the continental army in Britiſh America.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 28.

Yeſterday arrived from America, at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, Dudley Temple, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot, he having obtained leave from government to come over, on account of his impaired ſtate of health.

A certain officer who lately reſigned, was aſked his reaſon for ſo doing, when he anſwered, becauſe he wiſhed to ſee a little more of the world. "Why dont you go to America with the troops, (ſaid the queriſt) then you will have an opportunity of ſeeing the world ſoon?" "Yes," replied the officer, "the other world, I believe I ſhould very ſoon; but as I am not tired of this, I do not chooſe to ſet out on ſuch a journey yet."

Auguſt 29. Saturday laſt between 50 and 60 of the foot guards, who on promiſe of being made ſerjeants had offered to go to America, embarked on board a veſſel in the river bound to Boſton.—The above men had been exerciſed in ſhooting at a paſteboard image in the ſhape of a man, and as a reward for their bravery in fighting againſt an helpleſs ſtatue, every time each of the heroes hit it a certain diſtance, with a ſingle ball, they received a quart of porter and two penny worth of bread and cheeſe.

Sept. 4. The laſt letters from Boſton bring advice of the death of Major Spendlove, of the 43d regiment, of the wounds he received in the engagement on Bunker's Hill. It is remarkable of this gentleman, that he ſerved with an unblemiſhed character upwards of 40 years in the ſame regiment; was four times in the Gazette among the wounded officers in America, viz. when the brave General Wolfe fell on the heights of Abraham; at the reduction of Martinico; at the taking the Havannah; and in the late fatal buſineſs, when the bravery of his conduct excited the particular approbation of the Commander in chief.

Extract of a Letter from General Burgoyne to Lord Stanley, his brother-in-law, grand ſon and heir apparent to Lord Derby, dated Boſton, June 25.

"Boſton is a peninſula, joined to the main land only by a narrow neck, which on the firſt troubles General Gage fortified; arms of the ſea, and the harbour ſurround the reſt on the other ſide, one of theſe arms to the north is Charles-Town; or rather was, for it is now rubbiſh, and over it a large hill, which is alſo (like Boſton) a peninſula; to the ſouth of the town is a ſtill larger ſcope of ground, containing three hills, joining alſo to the main by a tongue of land, and called Dorcheſter Neck; the heighths as above deſcribed, both north and ſouth, (in the ſoldier's phraſe) command the town, that is, give an opportunity of erecting batteries above any that you can make againſt them, and conſequently are much more advantageous. It was abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould make ourſelves maſters of theſe heights, and we propoſed to begin with Dorcheſter, becauſe from particular ſituation of batteries and ſhipping (too long to deſcribe, and unintelligible to you if I did) it would evidently be effected without any conſiderable loſs; every thing was accordingly diſpoſed, my two colleagues and myſelf, (who, by the bye, have never differed in one jot of military ſentiment) had, in concert with Gen. Gage, formed the plan; Howe was to land the tranſports on the point, Clinton in the centre, and I was to cannonade from the Cauſeway or the Neck, each to take advantage of circumſtances: The operations muſt have been very eaſy; this was to have been executed on the 18th. On the 17th, at dawn of day, we found the enemy had puſhed intrenchments with great diligence during the night, on the heighths of Charleſtown, and we evidently ſaw that every hour gave them freſh ſtrength; it therefore became neceſſary to alter our plan and attack on that ſide. Howe, as ſecond in command, was detached with about two thouſand men, and landed on the outward ſide of the peninſula, covered with ſhipping, without oppoſition; he was to advance from thence up the hill which was even Charleſtown, where the ſtrength of the enemy lay; he had under him Brigadier Gen. Pigot; Clinton and myſelf took our ſtand (for we had not any fixed poſt) in a large battery directly oppoſite to Charleſtown, and commanded it, and alſo reaching the heights above it, and thereby facilitating Howe's attack. Howe's diſpoſition was exceeding ſoldier-like, in my opinion it was perfect. As his firſt arm advanced up the hill, they met with a thouſand impediments from ſtrong fences, and were much expoſed. They were alſo exceedingly hurt by muſquetry from Charleſtown, though Clinton and I did not perceive it till Howe ſent us word by a boat, and deſired us to ſet fire to the town, which was immediately done; we threw a parcel of ſhells, and the whole was inſtantly in flames; our battery afterwards kept an inceſſant fire on the heights; it was ſeconded by a number of frigates, floating batteries, and one ſhip of the line. And now enſued one of the greateſt ſcenes of war that can be conceived; if we look to the height, Howe's corps, aſcending the hill in the face of intrenchments, and in a very diſadvantageous ground, were much engaged; to the left the enemy pouring in freſh troops by thouſands, over the land, and in the arm of the ſea our ſhips and floating batteries cannonading them; ſtrait before us a large and noble town in one great blaze; the church ſteeples being of timber, were great pyramids of fire above the reſt; behind us the church ſteeples and heights of our own camp, covered with ſpectators of the reſt of our army which was not engaged, the hills round the country covered with ſpectators, the enemy all in anxious ſuſpence, the roar of cannon, mortars and muſquetry, the cruſh of churches, ſhips upon the ſtocks, and whole ſtreets falling together in ruins to fill the ear; the ſtorm of the redoubts, with the objects above deſcribed, to fill the eye, and the reflection that perhaps a defeat was a final loſs to the Britiſh empire in America, to fill the mind, made the whole a picture and a complication of horror and importance beyond any thing that ever came to my lot to be witneſs to.

"I much lament Tom's* abſence—it was a ſight for a young ſoldier that the longeſt ſervice may not furniſh again, and had he been with me he would likewiſe been out of danger, for except two cannon balls that went an hundred yards over our heads, we were not in any part of the direction of the enemy's ſhot. A moment of the day was critical. Howe's left were ſtaggered, two battalions had been ſent to reinforce them, but we perceived them on the beach, ſeeming in embarraſſment what way to march. Clinton, then next for buſineſs, took the part without waiting for orders, to throw himſelf into a boat to head them, and arrived in time to be of ſervice. The day ended with glory, and the ſucceſs was moſt important, conſidering the aſcendancy it gave the regular troops; but the loſs was uncommon in officers for the numbers engaged.

"Howe was untouched, but his Aid de Camp, Sherwin, was killed; Jordan, a friend of Howe's, who came *engage de le coeur*, to ſee the campaign, a ſhipmate of ours on board the Cerberus, and who acted as Aid de Camp, is badly wounded. Pigot was unhurt, but he behaved like a hero. You will ſee the liſt of the loſs. Poor Col. Abercrombie, who commanded the grenadiers, died yeſterday of his wounds. Capt. Addiſon, our poor old friend, who arrived but the day before, and was to have dined with me on the day of the action, was alſo killed; his ſon was upon the field at the ſame time. Major Mitchell is but very ſlightly hurt; he is out already. Young Chetwynd's wound is alſo ſlight. Lord Percy's regiment has ſuffered the moſt, and behaved the beſt; his Lordſhip himſelf was not in the action. Lord Roden behaved with charm; his name is eſtabliſhed for life."

* *His nephew the Hon. Thomas Stanley, Eſq; (and brother to Lord Stanley) who is gone a volunteer to Boſton, in his Majeſty's ſervice.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 3.

A ſmall ſquadron, commanded, it is ſaid, by Capt. Montague, a few days ſince exchanged ſome ſhot with a party of riflemen at Jamestown, without any effect. The frequent depredations committed on the rivers by the tenders have provoked the inhabitants in every part to arm their people coming on ſhore, when they expect to meet them with that rigour due to thieves and robbers.

Between one and two o'clock laſt Wednesday morning, it being very dark and rainy, the centinel on duty at the treaſury fired upon ſome perſons, whom he had repeatedly challenged without receiving any anſwer; and ſuſpecting they were armed, and that they might return, he hung his blanket upon ſome pales, and ſtood with his gun ready cocked to fire at the flaſh of their guns. In about half an hour a gun was diſcharged from behind the treaſury, the ball from which ſtruck cloſe to the blanket, and the centinel fired at the ſame time. The Captain of the guard at the magazine, hearing the report of guns, went immediately with a ſmall detachment to endeavour to intercept the villains upon their retreat, and it is ſaid he three men at whom he fired, without ſucceſs, it being exceeding dark. Next morning ſeveral parties were ſent after them, but could gain no intelligence than that two or three men, in blue jackets, had been ſeen early that morning near the creek by ſome Negroes.

It has been ſuſpected that Captain Montague himſelf was the perſon, and that his deſign was to attempt to deſtroy the magazine or treaſury; and that his madneſs or folly made him expoſe himſelf to the centinel's fire. Whatever it was he had a narrow eſcape.

Best possible image.

WORCESTER, *November* 10.

We are credibly informed that the Assembly of Rhode Island have passed an act, making it death for any person or persons to supply our worse than savage enemies, the Ministerial army and navy, with provisions and other necessaries.

The Hon. Nicholas Cook, Esq; late Deputy Governor, is elected Chief Governor of the colony of Rhode-Island for the year ensuing.

NEW-YORK, *November* 16.

Extract from a letter dated from La Prairie, November 3d, 1775.

"Blessed be God! Our arms are at length crowned with signal success!—Yesterday evening the fortress of St. John's surrendered to our army, and this morning our people take possession.

"Our army is scattered over the whole country, a small garrison at Chambly; Col. Easton and Major Brown, with about 300 provincials, with Col. James Livingston, and 5 or 600 of his Canadians, are drawn down at the mouth of the river Sorel, opposing 120 regulars, and 500 Canadians, who are intrenching there. At Longueil (three leagues east of La Prairie, and two miles from Montreal, being nearly opposite) is Col. Warner, with about 300 of the second battalion, and Green Mountain Boys; and I am posted at La Prairie, with 100 men of our regiment. I am three leagues from Montreal, which lies full in view, upon the banks of St. Lawrence, N. W. from here. There are no troops to the westward of this post. Caghnawaga lies three leagues west of this place, where there are about 300 fighting men, and all in our interest, that is, in the Indian stile, strictly neutral.

"There have been several attacks made from the enemy in their boats on Col. Warner's regiment, a very serious one last Monday, in which Gen. Carlton, with St. Luc La Corne and 5 or 600 men, mostly Canadians, and 100 Indians, attacked our people with great resolution, but were at length repulsed with the loss of 50 of their men killed and wounded, among whom were 5 Indians slain, we took 3 Canadians and 2 Indians prisoners—not one man on our side so much as wounded. As the whole army are now coming down, I expect Mr. Carlton will suspend his operations on this side the water—He will have his hands full, I believe, in defending his own shores. Indeed it is expected by many, that as soon as the surrender of St. John's is known among them, all opposition will vanish, however Carlton is an intrepid old fellow, and may resist to the last—He has an armed brig and one or two small vessels riding near the town, and as many more at the mouth of Sorel, the merchants vessels with peltry are near the town.

"The Canadians in general on this side St. Lawrence, are very friendly to us, almost unanimously so along the river Sorel, where they are actually embodied and in arms, altogether to the number of more than 1000. About this place they are not quite so active—Tho' I think they will now be stirring, as they seemed to be very anxious about the reduction of St. John's—and could not think that the Bostonians (as they call our troops) were really in earnest, until they saw St. John's surrender. During the whole siege of St. John's, our army has had but 9 men killed and 4 or 5 wounded, I think; their preservation has been almost miraculous—More hospitable people I never saw, you cannot enter into a peasant's house at any time, but they immediately set a loaf of bread and a pan of milk before you; the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, is one entire low marshy plain, and covered with water, after every rain. They are forced to plough their land in high ridges to keep the grain from being flooded; they raise no winter wheat at all, or Indian corn. Their gardens and vegetables are excellent, and their pasture most luxuriant."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20.

Extract of a Letter, dated Prospect Hill, Camp at Cambridge, November 9, 1775.

"I am now to inform you, agreeable to promise, that about 2 o'clock this afternoon we discovered a party of the ministerial troops landing from a number of boats, on Litchmore's Point; our drums immediately beat to arms, by order of Gen. Green, and our men, with all possible expedition, manned the lines: We soon found by their manœuvres they intended to take some stock off that was then grazing on the Point, on which part of Col. Thompson's regiment was ordered down to oppose them, who, with the greatest intrepidity, passed over a causeway to their waists in water, during which time the Lively man of war and a floating battery continued firing upon them, which was succeeded by a battery on Charlestown side and Bunker's Hill, notwithstanding our brave fellows advanced so fast upon the Regulars, that after a short fire of musquetry, they thought it prudent to retreat to their boats; our men pursued them and sustained a heavy fire of grape shot from the ship; on their re-embarking our cannon began to play upon them from this Hill, and sunk one of their boats; their number killed is not known; we had one killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner.

"There are part of five regiments arrived from Ireland, and we discovered this evening near twenty sail of large ships standing for this harbour; I think we may expect a visit from them shortly."

By advices received on Friday from Cambridge, we learn that a vessel, said to be from Philadelphia for Boston, was wrecked near Plymouth, she had on board 120 pipes of wine, 118 of which, with the crew, are saved: Also a vessel bound from Boston with about 240l. value in dry goods, was cast away at the same time near Beverly; the wine and goods are ordered to Cambridge for sale, the prisoners and papers were also expected in a few days. We also learn that the armed schooner Lynch, commanded by Capt. Adams, had taken a transport laden with wood bound for Boston. That Capt. Coit, in the armed schooner Harrison, had taken two schooners, one of 90 the other of 85 tons, bound from Nova-Scotia to Boston, laden with hay, live stock, poultry, &c. both which were safely moored in Plymouth harbour. That advices had been received from Col. Arnold, of the 13th of October, that he was proceeding with his men in good health and spirits, and it is not questioned but that he is now in possession of Quebeck.

Extract of a Letter from Gen. Montgomery, *dated Camp near St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775.*

"*My Dear General,*

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, the garrison surrendered last night. This morning we take possession—To-morrow I hope the prisoners will set off. Enclosed you have the capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation, and that of Congress. I have ventured to permit an officer or two to go to their families, which are in some distress at Montreal, upon their parole. They cannot do us any harm, and there would have been a degree of inhumanity in refusing them.

"When we had played on the fort some hours from our battery of four twelve pounders on the N. W. and another of two twelve pounders and two four pounders on the East side, some prisoners arrived, who had been taken in an action with Governor Carlton at Longueile. He made an attempt to land with thirty-four boats full of men. Warner's detachment, consisting of the Green Mountain Boys and second regiment of Yorkers, repulsed them with loss, took two Indians and two Canadians prisoners. We have buried three Indians, and it is supposed many in the boats must have been killed—We had not a man even wounded. This I believe is his last effort.

"One of the above mentioned prisoners I sent into the fort, to inform Major Preston of the circumstances of the action, that he might judge what prospect he could have of relief. It had the desired effect. The garrison having been on half allowance for some time.

"I am making the necessary preparations to proceed immediately down to Montreal by way of La Prairie, as the enemy have armed vessels in the Sorel.

"Several men of rank in Canada are among the prisoners I have permitted them to remain at Crownpoint, till the return of two gentlemen, they send to their friends for money, &c. They pleaded hard to return home, but they are too dangerous to let loose again.

"Col. Easton and Major Brown with that corps, and Mr. Livingston, with I believe a thousand Canadians, are going towards the mouth of the Sorel, and pushing Col. Allen M'Clean before them. M'Clean had many Canadians, but they joined through fear of fire and sword.

"I send you a list of artillery—a good deal of artillery stores, but we have not time to ascertain them. I am, &c.

Signed RICHARD MONTGOMERY."

[*For Articles of Capitulation see fourth Page*]

"*St. John's, Nov. 3, 1775.*

"Return of brass and iron ordnance and mortars in the north and south forts at this place.

Brass	24	Pounders	2
	12	ditto	1
	6	ditto	4
	4	ditto	2
	3	ditto	8
Ditto	8	Inch Howitz	2
Iron	9	Pounders	6
	8	ditto	1
	6	ditto	11
	5	ditto	1
	4	ditto	1
	3	ditto	2
Mortars	5 and an half		3
	4 and two fifths		4

Published by Order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The following gentlemen were on Wednesday last appointed field officers to the first battalion in this province, viz. John Bull, Colonel, James Irwin, Lieutenant Colonel, and Anthony James Morris, Major.

Mr. CARPENTER WHARTON, of this city, is appointed Commissary to the Battalion raising in this province.

Married last Thursday evening, Mr. ROBERT HARE to Miss PEGGY WILLING, Mr. THOMAS BRAMALL to Miss POLLY MILLER, all of this city.

SPEECH *of his Excellency* WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Esquire, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of* New-Jersey, *and territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.*

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *of the said Province, convened at* Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I HAVE called this meeting that you might have an opportunity of transacting such business as the public exigencies of the Province require.

Having lately said so much to you concerning the present unhappy situation of publick affairs, and the destructive measures which have been adopted in the colonies under the pretence of necessity, and as I do not yet see that the urging any more arguments on that head has a chance of producing any good effect, I shall not endanger the harmony of the present session by a farther discussion of the subject.

It is necessary, however, that you should be informed, "That his Majesty laments to find his "subjects in *America* so lost to their own true in- "terest as neither to accept the resolution of the "House of Commons of the 20th of *February*, "nor make it the basis of a negociation, when, "in all probability, it would have led to some "plan of accommodation—and that, as they have "preferred engaging in a rebellion which menaces to overthrow the constitution, it becomes "his Majesty's duty, and is his firm resolution, "that the most vigorous efforts should be made "both by sea and land to reduce his rebellious "subjects to obedience—But it is hoped that, un- "favourable as the prospects are at present, the "time will come when men of sense, and friends "to peace and good order will see the fatal con- "sequences of the delusions, which have led to "the measures the people of *America* are now "pursuing, and that we may yet see the publick "tranquility re-established on the ground of the "terms held out by his Majesty and the Parlia- "ment."

It is likewise proper that you should know, "That the commanders of his Majesty's squad- "rons in *America* have orders to proceed, as in "the case of a town in actual rebellion, against "such of the sea port towns and places, being "accessible to the King's ships, as shall offer any "violence to the King's officers, or in which any "troops shall be raised, or military works erected, "other than by his Majesty's authority, or any "attempts made to seize or plunder any publick "magazine of arms or ammunition."

Although the King's officers in this province have not as yet (except in one or two instances) met with any insults or improper treatment from any of the inhabitants, yet such has been the general infatuation and disorder of the times, that, had I followed the judgment and advice of some of my best friends, I should ere this have sought (as other of the King's Governors have done) an asylum on board one of his Majesty's ships. But as I am conscious that I have the true interest and welfare of the people at heart (though I am so unhappy as to differ widely in opinion with their representatives respecting the best means of serving them in the present crisis) I shall continue my confidence in that affection and regard which I have on so many occasions experienced from all ranks during my residence in this colony. I have, indeed, the stronger inducement to run this risk, and to use my influence with the other crown officers to do the same, because our retreat would necessarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehension of violence, and of course subject the colony to be more immediately considered as in actual rebellion, and be productive of mischiefs which it is my earnest inclination and determination to prevent as far as may be in my power. Let me therefore, Gentlemen, entreat you to exert your influence likewise with the people, that they may not, by any action of theirs, give cause for the bringing such calamities on the province. No advantage can possibly result from the seizing, confinement, or ill-treatment of officers adequate to the certain damage such acts of violence must occasion the province to suffer.

However, Gentlemen, if you should be of a different opinion, and will not, or cannot answer for our safety, all I ask is, that you would tell me so in such plain open language as cannot be misunderstood. For as sentiments of independency are, by some men of present consequence, openly avowed, and essays are already appearing in the public papers to ridicule the people's fears of that horrid measure, and remove their aversion to republican government, it is high time that every man should know what he has to expect. If, as I hope, you have an abhorrence of such design, you will do your country an essential service by declaring it in so full and explicit terms as may discourage the attempt. You may always rely on finding me ready to co-operate with you in every proper expedient for promoting peace, order, and good government; and I shall deem it a particular happiness to have an opportunity of being instrumental in saving this province from the present impending danger.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Council Chamber, Nov. 16, 1775.

†‡† All persons who are willing to supply the soldiers taken prisoners in Canada, who are ordered to York, Lancaster and Reading, in this Colony, with the following rations, viz. One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt fish, per man per day—one pound of bread or flour per day—three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent thereto—One pint of milk per man per day—Half a pint of rice or one pint of Indian meal per man per week—One quart of small beer or cyder per man per day, or nine gallons of molasses for one hundred men per week—Three pounds of candles for one hundred men per week, for guards—Twenty four pounds of soft or eight pounds of hard soap for one hundred men per week—Are desired to bring their proposals to Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Allen, Members of the Congress, appointed to contract with them. The most reasonable will be accepted.

*** The Committee of the Privates of the Association, meet on Saturday evening next at six o'clock, at Mr. Thorne's school-house in Videll's Alley.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of South and Front-streets, will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

BROADCLOTHS in pieces and patterns; naps, coatings, forrest cloths, embossed flannels, velverets, silk serrets, ribbonds, furniture checks, Turky stripes, bed furniture, stuff shoes, camblets, worsted damasks, everlastings, durants, tammies, shalloons, calimancoes, hair plush, worsted breeches patterns, bandano handkerchiefs, muscovado sugar, coffee, pepper, brandy, sherry, gin, powder blue, glass globes, Irish linens and hollands, gold and silver laced hats.

Also, a neat assortment of iron pots, kettles, bake ovens, stoves, a chest of coach-makers tools, white stone and cream coloured ware, &c.

N. B. GOODS for public and private sale are received at said Store, and sold for cash only.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A WET NURSE: Such a one having a good breast of milk, and can produce a satisfactory character, may hear of a place by applying to the Printer. * 1

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an English servant Man, by trade a blacksmith, and understands forging gun barrels. Enquire of the Printer. ‖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 30th day of November inst. at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and an unfinished frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Apple-tree Alley, and south side of Cherry Alley, in the square between Arch and Race and Fourth and Fifth-streets, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 140 feet, bounded by ground of Robert Crawford and others, subject to a ground-rent of 21l. per annum; late the estate of John Meyer; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the first day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, ball alley and frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Black's, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, bounded by ground of Menis Pryor and others, subject to a ground-rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of James Brenn; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Carlisle, November 15, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in the* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *to the suffering Traders, &c. Anno 1763.*

WHEREAS the subscribers, by desire of William Trent, and others, grantees of the above lands, met at Pittsburgh the 22d day of last September, did call a general meeting of the said grantees to be held at this place the 13th of this present month, and did advertise the same in the Pennsylvania Gazette and other news papers. And whereas a considerable number of the said grantees did accordingly meet, but to little effect, as the said William Trent's presence was absolutely necessary for the designed purpose, and he did not attend. We are therefore directed to call another general meeting of the grantees, to be held at Lancaster on the 11th day of next month, then to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for their interest; and to insist that the said William Trent do meet the said grantees at the said time and place, then and there to render just and true accounts of all his transactions made and done by virtue of their powers of attorney to him, and that he bring with him all his papers and accounts relative thereto. All persons interested are requested to attend. ROBERT CALLENDER.

GEORGE MORGAN.

TRANSYLVANIA.

A COMPANY of Gentlemen, of North-Carolina, having for a large and valuable consideration, purchased from the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, with the advice and consent of the whole nation, a considerable tract of their lands, now called Transylvania, hereby inform the Public, That any person who will settle on said lands, before the first day of June 1776, shall have the privilege of taking up and surveying for himself five hundred acres, and for each male person, above 16 years of age, he shall carry with him and settle there, two hundred and fifty acres, on the payment of fifty shillings, sterling, per hundred acres, subject to an yearly quitrent of two shillings sterling, to commence in the year 1780.—Such persons as incline to become purchasers, may correspond with Colonel Richard Henderson, at Boonsborough, in Transylvania, or with William Johnston, Esq; at Hillsborough, North-Carolina.

N. B. This country lies on the south side of the river Ohio and Louisa, or Kentucke, in a temperate and healthy climate; it has several rivers, up which vessels of considerable burden may come with ease.—In different places of it are salt springs, where the making of salt has been tried with success, and where any quantity needed may be made.—It has extensive quarries of lime stone, and abundance of iron ore—The fertility of the soil and goodness of the range, almost surpass belief, and it is at present well stored with buffaloe, deer, elk, bear, beaver, &c. and the rivers abound with fish of various kinds. Many people are daily flocking to it, and gentlemen of the first rank and character have purchased lands in it, so that there is all appearance of a rapid settlement, and that it will soon become one of the most agreeable countries in America. §

Philadelphia, November 20, 1775.

GRAINS AND YEAST,

TO BE HAD OF

ROBERT HARE AND CO.

At the PORTER BREW HOUSE between Vine and Race streets, in Water-street.

*** The sale of Grains will begin on Thursday the 23d instant, and that of Yeast on Friday the 1st of December.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1775.

WAS dropped, on Wednesday evening last, near the Drawbridge, by a Barber's boy, a light pale TAIL WIG, with three small curls at the side, an high top, and the tail clubbed; the wig is of a small size, and very remarkable. Whoever will bring it to Mr. ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry Alley, shall be handsomely rewarded.

LOST,

At the Review on the 20th of June last, in this city,

A LARGE red leather POCKET-BOOK, with two memorandum-books or journals, one of which was just began; two letters directed to Benjamin Henshaw; some notes, orders, and other papers, which can be of no value to any but the owner. There was also in the Pocket-book Six Pounds Ten Shillings, Jersey and Pennsylvania money. Whoever brings the said Pocket book, Memorandum-books and other papers, shall be intitled to all the money so found in said book, and THIRTY SHILLINGS besides; or if they return all but the Pocket-book and money, they shall be intitled to TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by the Printer hereof, and no questions asked. †

THE Subscriber has for sale, or to rent, a Plantation of 300 acres of excellent unimproved land, on the west branch of Susquehannah, in a good settlement. Another tract of 224 acres, in Shearman's Valley, with 20 acres of wheat and meadow thereon, under good fence, and a snug house and orchard, about five miles from a navigable river. Another tract containing 268 acres of unimproved land, on Big Buffaloe Creek; There is on it at least 75 acres of beautiful bottom or meadow land. Another Plantation containing 218 acres, with about 10 acres of wheat in the ground, situate about twenty miles from Carlisle. Five other valuable tracts, differently situate in Cumberland County, near meeting-houses, mill and market, in the center of the settlements.

† ALEXANDER POWER.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20.

By laſt Tueſday's Poſt from New-York we have the following important Intelligence, *viz.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of the New York forces, dated at St. John's, 3d Nov. 1775.

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you that I had the honour of marching into, and taking poſſeſſion of this fortreſs, at the head of my company, and about 200 men from the different corps, of which our army is compoſed, about nine o'clock this morning, when the garriſon, conſiſting of about 600 men, marched out and grounded their arms on the plain, to the weſtward of the fort, (agreeable to the terms of the incloſed capitulation) and were immediately embarked in batteaus, for Capt. Mead's encampment, and from thence to be ſent under guard, as ſpeedily as poſſible, for Ticonderoga, Connecticut, or any other place which the Continental Congreſs may direct.—I muſt ſincerely congratulate you on this moſt fortunate event, which in my opinion will be a moſt fatal ſtab to the helliſh machinations of the foes to Freedom, as it will facilitate the reduction of Canada, and ſecure the Canadians in our favour.—We have taken in the fort, a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, among which are, ſeventeen pieces of excellent braſs artillery, two of them twenty-four pounders, the reſt of them field pieces; two royal howitzers; ſeveral mortars, cohorns, and a conſiderable number of iron cannon.——There were in the garriſon, about 500 regular troops, the reſt were compoſed of Canadian volunteers, among which were many of their nobleſſe, who I believe are (from appearance) on the ſtool of repentance.—And as you may be fond of knowing how we have proceeded, in carrying on the ſiege of this place ſince my laſt, I will give you a detail of the particular operations ſince that period.

On the 28th ult. the main body of the army decamped from the ſouth, and marched to the north ſide of the fort, under the command of General Wooſter: We were joined in the evening by Gen. Montgomery, and the ſame night we began to throw up a breaſt-work (on an eminence which entirely commanded the enemy's works) in order to erect a battery of cannon and mortars. This battery they kept continually pelting at, with grape ſhot and ſhells, but without doing us the leaſt injury, until Wedneſday morning, when we opened our battery, conſiſting of three twelve, and one nine pounder, three mortars, and as many cohorns, with which we kept an almoſt inceſſant blaze on them great part of the day, and likewiſe from our battery on the eaſt ſide of the river, which the enemy returned with the greateſt ſpirit. Late in the afternoon I received a meſſage from General Montgomery, ordering me to ceaſe firing till further orders: Theſe orders were extremely diſagreeable to me, when I ſaw ſome of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying with the wounds which they had received. On our ceaſing to fire, the General ordered a parley to be beat, and ſent in an officer to demand a ſurrender of the fort; two officers ſoon after returned with him, and were led blindfold thro' the camp to the General's tent, where a pretty long conference was held, and they promiſed the Gen. an anſwer from the commanding officer next morning, which promiſe was complied with; the anſwer imported, that if they ſhould receive no relief within four days, he would then ſend in ſome propoſals. The General replied that he muſt have an explicit anſwer next morning, and the garriſon muſt remain priſoners of war at all events; and that if they had any intention to renew hoſtilities, they need only ſignify it by firing a gun as a ſignal; this though very unpalatable, they were at length obliged to digeſt, as you will ſee by the capitulation.—You will readily excuſe the incorrectneſs of this ſcroll, when I inform you it is now paſt one o'clock in the morning, having had no time to write before, as I have been all day at the fort, examining the ſtores, (and we are to begin our march for Montreal this morning) and my fingers and ſenſes ſo benumbed with cold, that I can ſcarcely write at all, owing to a north eaſterly wind, and plenty of ſnow, which is now falling in abundance.—Yet notwithſtanding, I am not ſo ſenſeleſs or ungrateful, as to forget my friends. I am yours, &c.

P. S. My little company has been rather unfortunate, as I have had five killed, four by the enemy, and one by accident; ſix wounded, and one died by ſickneſs, which is as great a loſs as has been ſuſtained by the whole army, except in the firſt ſkirmiſh with the Indians, &c. but this is what we muſt naturally expect, as the poſt of honour ever is the poſt of danger.

St. John's, 2d November, 1775.

Articles of capitulation propoſed by Major Charles Preſton, for his Majeſty's fort of St. John's, in the province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides till the articles of capitulation ſhall be agreed upon and ſigned.

Anſwer. Agreed.

Article II. The garriſon ſhall be allowed the honours of war, and ſuffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the moſt convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great-Britain, as ſoon as they ſhall be furniſhed with tranſports and proviſions, by his Excellency General Gage, or the commander in chief of his Majeſty's troops in America.

Anſwer. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war: This is due to their fortitude and perſeverance. The non-commiſſioned officers and privates ſhall ground their arms on the plain, ſouth of the fort, and immediately embark on board ſuch boats as ſhall be provided for that purpoſe: The officers ſhall keep their ſide arms, and their fire arms ſhall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when theſe unhappy diſputes are ended, if they do not chooſe to diſpoſe of them before.

The garriſon muſt go to Connecticut government, or ſuch other province as the Honourable the Continental Congreſs ſhall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences ſhall be compromiſed, or till they are exchanged—Our priſoners having been conſtantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garriſon ſhall not be with-held from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter maſter from each corps ſhall be allowed to paſs to Montreal upon parole of honour, there to tranſact and ſettle the buſineſs of his reſpective corps, and to bring up their baggage, clothing and pay; for which purpoſe they ſhall be furniſhed with carts and batteaus.

Anſwer. Agreed to in the fulleſt latitude.

Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, and other perſons reſiding in this province, and now at St. John's, ſhall be permitted to return unmoleſted, to their reſpective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain ſecure in their property and effects.

Anſwer. Anſwered in the ſecond article.—The Canadian gentlemen and others being part of the garriſon.

Article V. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their reſpective corps, or return to their reſpective homes, upon their recovery.

Anſwer. The ſick and wounded ſhall be taken care of by their own ſurgeons, and when recovered follow their reſpective corps.

Article VI. As ſoon as the above articles ſhall be ſigned, Major Preſton will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, proviſions, &c.

Anſwer. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the garriſon will march out, having firſt collected their baggage and effects together in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers muſt be upon honour with reſpect to their baggage, for ſhould any Canadian or others effect his eſcape, his baggage ſhall be given as plunder to the troops.—The Quarter Maſter General with proper Commiſſaries, will attend at 8 o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval ſtores, &c. The deſerters from the Continental army ſhall not be included in the ſtipulation for the garriſon.—The commanding officer to ſign and deliver the articles of capitulation by ſun ſet this evening. Signed, &c.

Extract of another letter from Fort St. John's, dated November 3, 1775.

"The 28th ult. the remainder of our army, on the ſouth weſt ſide of the fort, of which our regiment compoſed a part, marched round St. John's to the north ſide of it, and encamped there with the main body.

"*Oct.* 29. I went in the evening with 200 men, and compleated a battery within 250 yards of the fort—The fort kept a continual fire upon us all night.

"*Oct.* 30. Four guns and ſix mortars were mounted in the battery.

"*Oct.* 31. The army buſily employed in preparing for a cannonade, and an aſſault if neceſſary. This day we received news that 700 of our men, near Longue Geel, about 18 miles from hence, had repulſed Governor Carlton, who intended to raiſe the ſiege of St. John's with 800 men. Our green mountain boys did this buſineſs—The Governor had 25 men killed, and 50 wounded, beſides ſeveral priſoners, among whom are two Indians.—Carlton retreated to Montreal.

"*Nov.* 1. Our gun and mortar battery on this ſide, and the 4 gun batteries on the eaſt ſide, kept an inceſſant fire all day on the garriſon; the garriſon kept up a very briſk fire. In the evening General Montgomery ſent a flag into the fort, with a letter to Major Preſton, by one of the priſoners taken at Longue Geel, informing him of Carleton's defeat, and that he had now no longer any reaſon to flatter himſelf with relief from that quarter, and that therefore to prevent the farther effuſion of blood, which a fruitleſs and obſtinate defence would cauſe, he recommended to him a ſurrender of the fort. Major Preſton in return to General Montgomery's letter, ſent Capt. Stuart of the 26th, with a drum into our camp, that the General ſhould have a full anſwer to his letter in the morning—that in the mean time hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both ſides.

"*Nov.* 2. Capt. Stewart and Capt. Williams, of the train, came about 8 o'clock in the morning, with a flag into our camp, with an anſwer from Major Preſton, to General Montgomery's letter of yeſterday, requeſting of the General to wait four days, to ſee whether no relief could come to the garriſon in that time, if not, that then they would make propoſals for a ſurrender. The General returned in anſwer, that from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, he could not give the garriſon the time it requeſted, and that that they muſt immediately ſurrender priſoners of war, otherwiſe that if any fatal conſequences ſhould enſue, from their needleſs defence in the weak ſtate they were in, they muſt charge themſelves with it.

"The General alſo referred them for the truth of Carleton's defeat, to another priſoner on board of our ſloop, whom they might have acceſs to examine; and that whenever they choſe to renew hoſtilities, they ſhould give a ſignal, by firing a cannon without ball. In the evening the above gentlemen returned into our camp from the fort, with articles of capitulation, ſome of which were agreed to by us, others rejected, which, as amended, were ſent back to the fort, and agreed to, the ſum of which were. That the garriſon ſhould march out of the fort to-morrow morning, with the honours of war, and then lay down their arms, be priſoners of war, and be ſent to Connecticut. A great quantity of military ſtores are taken, the detail of which not yet aſcertained; about 600 men made priſoners. This day detachments from every regiment in our army took poſſeſſion of the fort, and the priſoners are embarked for the place of their deſtination."

ACCOUNT of the Stores taken at St. John's, as far as had been examined when the Expreſs came away, viz.

17 braſs ordnance, from 3 to 24 pounders.
2 eight inch braſs howitzers.
22 iron ordnance, from 3 to 9 pounders.
3 five and half inch mortars.
4 four and two-fifths inch ditto.

With a quantity of naval ſtores, and a ſuit of ſails for the ſchooner Royal Savage.

We hear that the garriſon of St. John's were at half allowance of proviſions when they ſurrendered.

Laſt Tueſday morning the three battalions of this city and liberties, together with the three artillery companies, troop of light horſe, &c. marched out to the commons, and having joined in brigade, were reviewed by the Honourable Speaker and General Aſſembly of this province. After which they went through their manœuvres with great dexterity, in preſence of many thouſand ſpectators, among whom were a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1775.

Reſolved, That Capt. Shee, Capt. Wilcocks, and Capt. Cadwalader, be authoriſed to contract for and provide any number of firelocks and bayonets, not exceeding 1000, to be made agreeable to a pattern which this Board will deliver to them, and for a price which ſhall not exceed what is given by the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the county where they ſhall make ſuch contract: That the ſaid firelocks, before they are accepted, ſhall be proved by Robert Towers, Commiſſary. And this Board do agree to advance ſuch ſums of money, as may be neceſſary to expedite and complete the ſaid buſineſs."

IN PURSUANCE of the above reſolve of the Committee of Safety, we hereby give notice to all perſons in this and the neighbouring provinces, who can execute any of the branches in ſaid buſineſs, to apply immediately to the ſubſcribers, who will afford them the beſt encouragement. Makers of gun-locks will be more particularly wanted.

JOHN SHEE.
JOHN WILCOCKS,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Extracts from the Votes of the Honourable HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, November 7, 1775. *P. M.*

An Addreſs or Declaration ſigned by divers perſons in behalf of the Societies of Menoniſts and German Baptiſts in this Province, was preſented to the Houſe, and follows in theſe words, *viz.*

IN the firſt place we acknowledge us indebted to the moſt high God, who created Heaven and Earth, the only good Being, to thank him for all his great goodneſs and manifold mercies and love through our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, who is come to ſave the Souls of Men, having all power in Heaven and on Earth.

Further we find ourſelves indebted to be thankful to our late worthy Aſſembly, for their giving ſo good an advice in theſe troubleſome times to all ranks of people in Pennſylvania, particularly in allowing thoſe, who, by the doctrine of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, are perſuaded in their conſciences to love their enemies, and not to reſiſt evil, to enjoy the liberty of their conſciences, for which, as alſo for all the good things we enjoyed under their care, we heartily thank that worthy body of Aſſembly, and all high and low in office, who have adviſed to ſuch a peaceful meaſure, hoping and confiding that they, and all others entruſted with power in this hitherto bleſſed province, may be moved by the ſame ſpirit of grace, which animated the firſt Founder of this Province, our late worthy Proprietor William Penn, to grant Liberty of Conſcience to all its inhabitants, that they may in the great and memorable Day of Judgment be put on the right hand of that juſt Judge, who judgeth without reſpect of perſon, and hear of him theſe bleſſed words, "Come, ye bleſſed "of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for "you, &c. What ye have done unto one of the leaſt "of theſe my Brethren, ye have done unto me," among which number (*i. e.* the leaſt of Chriſt's brethren) we by his grace hope to be ranked; and every lenity and favour ſhewn to ſuch tender conſcienced, although weak, followers of this our bleſſed Saviour, will not be forgotten by him in that great day.

The advice to thoſe who do not find freedom of conſcience to take up arms, that they ought to be helpful to thoſe who are in need and diſtreſſed circumſtances, we receive with chearfulneſs towards all men of what ſtation they may be—it being our principle to feed the hungry and give the thirſty drink;—we have dedicated ourſelves to ſerve all men in every thing that can be helpful to the preſervation of mens lives, but we find no freedom in giving, or doing, or aſſiſting in any thing by which mens lives are deſtroyed or hurt.—We beg the patience of all thoſe who believe we err in this point.

We are always ready, according to Chriſt's command to Peter, to pay the tribute that we may offend no man, and ſo we are willing to pay taxes, and to render unto Cæſar thoſe things that are Cæſar's, and to God thoſe things that are God's, altho' we think ourſelves very weak to give God his due honour, he being a ſpirit and life, and we only duſt and aſhes.

We are alſo willing to be ſubject to the higher powers, and to give in the manner Paul directs us;—for he beareth the ſword not in vain, for he is the miniſter of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.

This teſtimony we lay down before our worthy Aſſembly, and all other perſons in government, letting them know that we are thankful as above-mentioned, and that we are not at liberty in conſcience to take up arms to conquer our enemies, but rather to pray to God, who has power in Heaven and Earth, for us and them.

We alſo crave the patience of all the inhabitants of this country,—what they think to ſee clearer in the doctrine of the bleſſed Jeſus Chriſt, we will leave to them and God, finding ourſelves very poor; for faith is to proceed out of the word of God, which is life and ſpirit, and a power of God, and our conſciences are to be inſtructed by the ſame, therefore we beg for patience.

Our ſmall gift, which we have given, we gave to thoſe who have power over us, that we may not offend them, as Chriſt taught us by the tribute penny.

We heartily pray, that God would govern all hearts of our rulers, be they high or low, to meditate thoſe good things which will pertain to our and their happineſs."

Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider the ſtate of the province, and after ſome time ſpent therein, the Speaker reſumed the Chair, and Mr. Pearſon reported from the Committee, that they had concluded their deliberations on the matters referred to them and having come to ſome reſolutions thereon, he was directed to report the ſame whenever the Houſe ſhall be pleaſed to receive them.

Ordered, That the reſolutions of the Committee be received immediately.

Mr. Pearſon then (according to order) reported the ſaid reſolutions, which he firſt read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the table, where the ſame being again read by order, and in part conſidered by the Houſe, they adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wedneſday, November 8, 1775. *A. M.*

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the reſolves of the Committee of the whole Houſe, which being ſeverally read, and approved, were adopted by the Houſe, and follow in theſe words, *viz.*

Reſolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all reaſonable charges hitherto incurred by the Aſſociators for the defence of this province, in procuring drums and colours, and paying adjutants, fugal-men, drummers and fifers, ought to be allowed, and repaid them.

Reſolved, 2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the military Aſſociation entered into for the defence of this province, ought to be continued, encouraged and ſupported.

Reſolved, 3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to all male white perſons within this province, between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years, who have not already aſſociated, and are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, to join the ſaid Aſſociation immediately.

Reſolved, 4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that certain rules and regulations for the government of the ſaid Aſſociators are neceſſary.

Reſolved, 5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all male white perſons between the ages aforeſaid, capable of bearing arms, who ſhall not aſſociate for the defence of this province, ought to contribute an equivalent to the time ſpent by the Aſſociators in acquiring the military diſcipline, miniſters of the goſpel of all denominations, and ſervants purchaſed *bona fide*, and for valuable conſideration, only excepted.

Reſolved, 6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to the Committee of Safety to give orders for erecting a magazine or magazines in different places as ſoon as the ſeaſon will allow, for the greater ſecurity of the ammunition belonging to the province.

Reſolved, 7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum of *Eighty Thouſand Pounds* be immediately ſtruck in bills of credit for anſwering the preſent exigencies of the province.

Upon motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. Dickinſon, Mr. Parker, Mr. Morris, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Pearſon, Mr. Slough, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Dougherty, be a Committee to prepare a ſet of rules and regulations for the better government of the Military Aſſociation in this province: and that the ſaid Committee do alſo eſſay a draught of reſolutions, directing the manner of levying taxes on Non-Aſſociators, determining their mode of appeal, and how the ſaid taxes ſhall be collected and applied.

Thurſday, November 9, 1775. *A. M.*

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of inſtructions for the Delegates of this province in Congreſs, reported an eſſay for that purpoſe, which being read, and conſidered, was agreed to by the Houſe, and is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,

THE truſt repoſed in you is of ſuch a nature, and the modes of executing it may be ſo diverſified in the courſe of your deliberations, that it is ſcarcely poſſible to give you particular inſtructions reſpecting it.

We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in Congreſs the Delegates of the ſeveral colonies now aſſembled in this city, and any ſuch Delegates as may meet in Congreſs next year; that you conſult together on the preſent critical and alarming ſtate of public affairs; that you exert your utmoſt endeavours to agree upon, and recommend, ſuch meaſures as you ſhall judge to afford the beſt proſpect of obtaining redreſs of American grievances, and reſtoring that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies ſo eſſential to the welfare and happineſs of both countries.

Though the oppreſſive meaſures of the British Parliament and Adminiſtration have compelled us to reſiſt their violence by force of arms, yet we ſtrictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony, diſſent from, and utterly reject, any propoſitions, ſhould ſuch be made, that may cauſe, or lead to, a ſeparation from our Mother Country, or a change of the form of this government.

You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this Houſe.

Signed by order of the Houſe.

Nov. 9. 1775. JOHN MORTON, *Speaker.*

IN CONGRESS, *Saturday, July* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS the government of Great-Britain hath prohibited the exportation of ARMS and AMMUNITION to any of the plantations, and endeavoured to prevent other nations from ſupplying us.

Reſolved, That for the better ſupplying theſe colonies with the neceſſary means of defending their rights, every veſſel importing Gun-Powder, Salt-Petre, Sulphur, provided they bring with the ſulphur four times as much Salt-Petre, Braſs Field-Pieces, or good muſkets fitted with bayonets, within nine months from the date of this Reſolution, ſhall be permitted to load and export the produce of theſe Colonies, to the value of ſuch powder and ſtores aforeſaid, the Non-Exportation Agreement notwithſtanding; and it is recommended to the Committees of the ſeveral provinces to inſpect the military ſtores ſo imported, and to eſtimate a generous price for the ſame, according to their goodneſs, and permit the importer of ſuch powder and other Military Stores aforeſaid, to export the value thereof and no more, in produce of any kind.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, That a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the Miniſterial Troops and Navy in America, ſince laſt March be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact, related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them; alſo the number and value of the veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained; alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent.——That Mr. DEANE, Mr. J. ADAMS, and Mr. WYTHE be a Committee for this purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The above Committee requeſt the Printers of the ſeveral public papers in the United Colonies to inſert the above for three or four weeks ſucceſſively, and all perſons poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, JOHN SPERING, of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, propoſes to ride poſt, and to go the following courſes, viz. to leave Philadelphia every Wedneſday evening from this date to the firſt of January next; and from the firſt of January to the firſt of April, once every fortnight; and from the ſaid firſt of April to the firſt of January, every week, to go by the way of German-town, Buſſel-town, Fourlane-end, Newtown, Durham, Eaſton, Bethlehem, and the town of Northampton. All Ladies and Gentlemen who are pleaſed to encourage this undertaking may depend upon being punctually ſerved, and that the greateſt care will be taken of ſuch letters, or other things, as ſhall be delivered to

Their humble ſervant,

Oct. 29, 1775. JOHN SPERING.

WE the ſubſcribers do hereby recommend the within-named JOHN SPERING, as a Rider, as we believe he will perform his duty therein faithfully and honeſtly, he having been a reſident in Eaſton for upwards of thirteen years, where he has, during that time, behaved himſelf very well. Dated at Eaſton, the 23d day of October, 1775. Signed *Lewis Gordon*, Eſq; *Henry Fullert*, Eſq; *Harman Seiger*, *Andrew Ledlie*, *Jacob Orndt*, Eſq; *Alexander Stroud*, *Adam Johe*, *Myer Hart*, *Chriſtian Streider*, *Iſaac Sidman.*

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 31ſt of October laſt, a blue BED QUILT, quilted in flowers, with ſtripes blue round the edges; and a dark coloured thread one, home ſpun, marked M. T. Suppoſed to be ſtolen by one Matthias Amos, as he calls himſelf; a coach harneſs maker, about five feet ten inches high, well ſet, dark curled hair, dark eyes, brown complexion; had on a blue coat, brown waiſtcoat and leather breeches. Any perſon delivering the ſaid Goods, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the Thief and Goods by applying to the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. V. NUMB. 214.

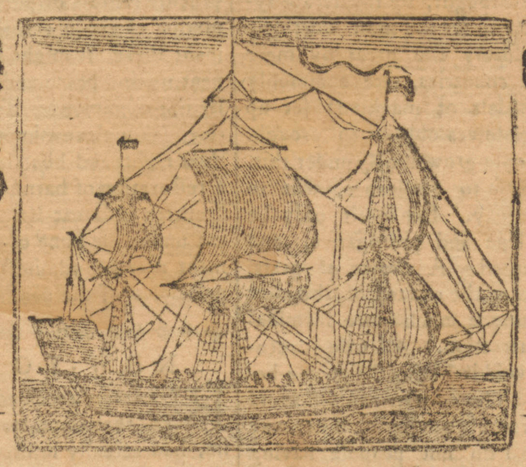
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1775.



City of Philadelphia, November 27, 1775.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings* per Ct.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings* per Ct.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per Ct.

Whitebread lb.oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d.loafis0 7	1d.loafis0 8¾	1d.loafis0 11
2d.ditto,0 15½	2d.ditto, 1 1¼	2d.ditto, 1 6½
4d.ditto,1 14½	4d.ditto, 2 2½	4d.ditto, 2 12½
8d.ditto,3 12½	8d.ditto, 4 5	8d.ditto, 5 9
12d.ditto,5 10¾	12d.ditto, 6 7	12d.ditto, 8 6

Set by SAMUEL RHOADS, Mayor.
ANDREW ALLEN, Recorder.
JACOB DUCHE.
WILLIAM FISHER.
SAMUEL POWELL.

Experiments made since Friday last by Capt. Pryor *and Mr.* Thomas Pain, *for the purpose of fixing some easy, cheap, and expeditious method of* making Salt-Petre in private families, *in order to shew the practicability of a plan, proposed by Mr.* Pain, *of forming a Salt-Petre Association, for voluntarily supplying the public Magazines with Gun-powder.*

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

FRIDAY afternoon we sawed an old cask, (of little or no value) into two tubs, and bored an hole in the bottom of each near to the side, of about the size of a common cork, and stopped it with a wooden peg; over each hole we put a full handful of straw, then filled the tubs with * earth, taken from the bottom of a cellar, and poured water thereon, filling it up as it sunk in, till the water stood about an inch above the earth. This is the same as setting a lye tub.

Second, Saturday morning we drew the liquor off, throwing it up till it run clear, the quantity was about three gallons, which we put into a kettle, and boiled to about three quarts.

Third, We took a little wooden keg, bored an hole, as in the former ones, stopped it with a cork, and covered the bottom of the tub with cut straw to about three or four inches, on which we put about the same depth of wood ashes, and gently poured thereon the hot liquor, so as not to make holes in the ashes; after letting it stand a few minutes to settle, we drew it off, (throwing it up again till it run clear) when it ceased running we put on about a quart of cold water to drive out the lye which the ashes had sucked up.

Fourth, We boiled this second liquor to about a pint and an half, then poured it gently off into a bason, leaving the scum and sediment behind; after it had stood about a quarter of an hour to settle, we again poured it into two earthen soop plates, set them in a cool place till next morning, at which time the sides and bottoms of the plates were beautifully covered with crystals of Salt-Petre sprung up like large blades of grass, being in quantity about a quarter of a pound.

SECOND EXPERIMENT.

As we judged we had not got all the Salt-Petre from the earth in the tubs, we poured thereon (*i. e.* on the same earth) some *boiling water*; on Monday we drew it off and proceeded with it as before; on Tuesday morning it produced a larger quantity of Salt-Petre than in the former experiment, and about two ounces of common salt.

N. B. The lye which remains is called Mother of Nitre, and is to be put by and boiled up with the second lye of the next process, when it comes from the ashes.

As these experiments were made to promote the public good, it is hoped the several Printers will give them places as soon as they can.

Philadelphia, November 14, 1775.

* *The earth of cellars, stables, barns, and out houses, open to the air, but covered from rain and sun, is impregnated with Nitre or Salt-Petre more or less; likewise the soil under the floors of barns, which are raised from the ground, where fowls, hogs, &c. shelter, will afford a large quantity.—We took about an inch and an half from the surface.*

TO BE LET,

PART of a convenient HOUSE, situate in Second street. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS a certain Woman came to my house in Newport, Newcastle County, on Delaware, on or about the 23d day of October last, and left with me a black silk CLOAK, which she said she found on the King's great road, directing me to give it to the owner when called for, him or her paying charges on the same: And whereas said Woman nor the owner of said Cloak have never since appeared, I think proper to give this public notice to any person who has lost such a Cloak, to come and prove his or her property, pay charges, and have it again.—LOST at the same time, a fine white shirt, a blue and white striped cotton jacket, a pint decanter, a wine glass, and a half gallon case bottle. Whoever returns said articles in such order as when taken away, may depend on proper charges to be paid by me

† ELIZABETH BEATY.

All the Printers on the Continent, who will be so obliging as to insert the whole of this and the following advertisement, in their News-papers for three weeks, shall be compensated with full payment, either in cash or sentimental food, by their humble servant, the Provedore to the Sentimentalists.

Lately published, and now selling by

ROBERT BELL,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia; complete in three volumes, with neat bindings, (Price 36s.)

That new and interesting Work of great merit and integrity,

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

An ENQUIRY into Public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES: illustrated by, and established upon FACTS and REMARKS, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern; calculated to draw the timely attention of Government and People, to a due consideration of the necessity, and the means, of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses, of restoring the Constitution and saving the State.

By J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature, and other Works.

The AMERICAN EDITOR *to his* COUNTRYMEN.

IN this Work are freely and justly exhibited, by the most able politicians, and the greatest legislators of antient and modern times, the errors and corruptions of those governments, which always hath, and forever will bring ruin and destruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of Britain, whose organs of sight are become so very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them with the shadow, instead of the substance, are throughout the whole held up as woeful and convincing mementos: How, and by what means, the royal, ministerial, and parliamentary managers cajole, tempt, and bribe the people to commit suicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlasting slavery, for the great crime of believing placemen and pensioners ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them or their country. Americans, behold them! There they are most effectually gibbeted! and there they are likely to remain, almost unpitied; because dear bought experience hath taught those, whose faculties of feeling, as well as of seeing, are not entirely extinguished, that the immediate extirpation and absolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as those near him, is the only probable or possible way to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no man should ever be admitted near the helm of government, except those honest and exalted beings, whose chief actuation of soul ariseth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honor, liberty, and their country. The selfish part of the world, along with all those who are conscious of possessing either bad or narrow souls, will tell us these are obsolete words that have no meaning. We shall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring they may and ought, in plain English, to mean a constant attention, and invariable attachment, to the good of the whole community.

The perusal of the work, at this important period, will be attended with the most salutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of America will be so rational as to act wisely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no ministerial extravagances to enter into their plan; they will then start fair for laying a sure foundation that freedom shall last for many generations, and the great expence of blood and treasure which the present grand conflict must cost, will in some measure be compensated for by the goodness and permanency of the new erection, which must be constructed if the infatuated Ministry of Britain continue to persist in the ignominious attempt of making FREEMEN SLAVES.

*** The American Physicians, who wish to arrive at the top of their profession, are informed that the great Professor CULLEN's Lectures on the MATERIA MEDICA, containing the very cream of physic, are now selling by said BELL, in Third-street—*Price Five Dollars.*

Wilmington, 20th of 11th Month, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be Stolen, from the borough of Wilmington, about the first of this instant, a light bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, shod before with steeled shoes, has a large head, smallish neck, and narrow breast, off which the hair was chafed with a breast-plate; paces well, but has in his trot a kind of hop with the near fore foot; is high hip and crupper boned, and when hard rode has a lump or puff of wind on the near side of his neck, where he is trimmed for the bridle; is a well carriaged horse, six or seven years old. It is supposed that he was stolen by one WELCH, who is advertised and described by David Cowpland, of Chester, in the Pennsylvania Journal, No. 1719, and had such a horse at said Cowpland's. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN YARNELL.

N. B. It is thought said Welch took him over Dunk's Ferry into the Jerseys. †

Philadelphia, November 20, 1775.

GRAINS AND YEAST,

TO BE HAD OF

ROBERT HARE AND Co.

At the PORTER BREW-HOUSE between Vine and Race-streets, in Water-street.

*** The sale of Grains will begin on Thursday the 23d inst. at, and that of Yeast on Friday the 1st of December.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon next April,

A LOT of LAND situate in Newtown, Bucks County, 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, on which there is a new log stable, a new stone dwelling-house two stories high, the dimensions of which are 19 by 27 feet, two rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole. The said House and Lot is pleasantly situated, and convenient for public or private business. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW M'MINN.

N. B. It might suit a Stocking-weaver well, as that trade is much wanted in the town, &c.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 30th day of November inst. at the house of Elijah Weed, the corner of Arch and Fourth-streets, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story brick messuage or tenement, and an unfinished frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Apple-tree Alley, and south side of Cherry Alley, in the square between Arch and Race and Fourth and Fifth-streets, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 140 feet, bounded by ground of Robert Crawford and others, subject to a ground-rent of 21l. per annum; late the estate of John Meyer; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the first day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, ball alley and frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the district of Southwark, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Black's, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet, bounded by ground of Menis Pryor and others, subject to a ground rent of 6l. currency per annum; late the estate of James Brown; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Carlisle, November 15, 1775.

To all PERSONS *concerned in the* LANDS *situate on the* OHIO, *granted by the* SIX NATION INDIANS *to the suffering Traders, &c. Anno 1763.*

WHEREAS the subscribers, by desire of William Trent, and others, grantees of the above lands, met at Pittsburgh the 22d day of last September, did call a general meeting of the said grantees to be held at this place the 13th of this present month, and did advertise the same in the Pennsylvania Gazette and other news papers. And whereas a considerable number of the said grantees did accordingly meet, but to little effect, as the said William Trent's presence was absolutely necessary for the designed purpose, and he did not attend. We are therefore directed to call another general meeting of the grantees, to be held at Lancaster on the 11th day of next month, then to agree on such matters and things as may be esteemed most beneficial for their interest; and to insist that the said William Trent do meet the said grantees at the said time and place, then and there to render just and true accounts of all his transactions made and done by virtue of their powers of attorney to him, and that he bring with him all his papers and accounts relative thereto. All persons interested are requested to attend. ROBERT CALLENDER.
GEORGE MORGAN.

JOHN BATES,

PLATE IRON WORKER in general, from Birmingham, at John Duncan's, hatter, opposite the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, near Arch-street,

MAKES tea-kettles, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, stew-pans tinned, fish kettles, Dutch ovens, which are much sweeter, wholsomer and cheaper than copper utensils, and are much used in London and most parts of England: He likewise makes oval and square dripping pans, ashes buckets, fire hoods, coal scoops, pot covers, cocoa and coffee roasters, Dutch stoves and pipes, on the lowest and most reasonable terms; and puts new frying pans to old handles. He hopes to give the public satisfaction, not only by the neatness of his work, but by the dispatch with which he will endeavour to execute all favours they may please to confer on him.

N. B. He tins and mends copper tea-kettles and sauce-pans, and gives most money for old pewter. ‡

JONAS PHILLIPS,

Has for Sale, at his store in Market-street, near the Coffee-house,

A LARGE assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold exceeding cheap for ready money, consisting of the following articles, viz — Pink, green and light colours superfine calimancoes and taberets; black worsted bindings; Irish linens, calicoes, tammies, rattinets, fine camblets, Queen's stuffs, furniture calicoes, red and blue pencilled bandano silk hankerchiefs, royal rib and thickset, Harlaem stripes, ribbands of all colours, felt hats, large black Barcelona handkerchiefs, tapes, threads, gilt buttons, striped Mantua at 6s. 6d. per yard, superfine fencey mencey muslin at 16s. per yard, black tastaties and India Persians, mohair and twist, needles, best double silk shammy white kid gloves for ladies, silk umbrellos, paper snuff boxes, sheep shears, shoemakers hammers, fine fans, velvet bindings and colours, goloshoes and pattens, cinnamon, mace and allspice, raisins, Florence oil, best Holland and country made gin in cases, brandy, clove and orange cordial, Frontiniac and Tent sweet wines, claret and Port, best French and Carolina indigo, best northern beaver and raccoon skins, and sundry other Merchandize.

Goods received every day, at the said Store, to be disposed of at Public Vendue. ‡

A few PIPES of choice

TENERIFFE WINE,

PORT WINE by the quarter-cask or doz.
And Old BARBADOS SPIRIT,

By the hogshead or quarter-cask,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE AND Co.

Kent County, Maryland, Nov. 3, 1775.

TO BE RENTED,

By the Subscriber, for the space of three years, to commence from the first day of January next,

THE plantation whereon James Hodges now lives, called WHITE ROCK HALL FERRY: The conveniency of its situation for keeping a ferry to Annapolis and Baltimore Town, or any part of Chesopeake Bay, is so well known that any thing said in favour thereof would be unnecessary. There is on the premises a good dwelling-house with two rooms, a passage, and two shed rooms below stairs, and three rooms above, and an exceeding good dry stone cellar under the whole house, a good kitchen and passage between that and the dwelling-house, well finished and in good order, a good stable, meat house and quarter, and a well of water close by the door. There is also very good pasture ground on the premises, and a plenty of fish, oysters and wild fowl to be had very convenient. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered on the first day of January next. Any person inclinable to rent the premises, may know the terms by applying to

§ THOMAS SMYTH.

Cæcil County, November 8, 1775.

THIS day was committed to my custody as a Run-away, by the name of JOHN M'AFEE, an Irishman, about thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high; has on an old blue fearnought great-coat, old hat, and leather apron: He acknowledges himself to be a servant to Mr. Curtis Grubb. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

† JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a German servant Girl, who has been upwards of two years in the country, has near five years to serve, has no objections to go live in the country, and is sold only for want of employment. Enquire of the Printer. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

AN English servant MAN, about twenty-five years of age, has three years and four months to serve: He is well acquainted with the care of horses, driving carriage, and can do many kinds of work: He would suit the country best. Enquire of JOHN MIFFLIN, in Second-street, near Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

November 4, 1775.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE about seven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, with one hind white foot and a switch tail, paces and trots, newly shod before, and trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by me HUGH JONES, living in Marple Township, Chester County, or CHRISTIAN GROVER, at Joseph Turner, Esqr's plantation, in Passyunk Township, Philadelphia County. ‡

October 26, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN GORDON has absconded from the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of Northampton, Bucks and Philadelphia, being there engaged as a Post-rider, and by various pretences has got from sundry people sums of money to be paid in Philadelphia, the subscriber being one of them who has entrusted him with a considerable sum, with which he has gone off and defrauded him, as well as many others in the same manner: He is about five feet eight inches high, thin visage, brown hair, has an impediment in his speech, sometimes talking coarse and then shrill, his foreteeth mostly gone; had on when he went away, a suit of uniform, brown coat faced with yellow, and it is supposed the others the same. He is this country born, descended from Scotch parents. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be prosecuted and brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

HUGH RAMSEY, living in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. He is gone about three weeks, and supposed into some part of Virginia.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, and Newcastle County, about the twentieth of May last, one yoke of OXEN, the one pied, and the other brown; also a brown COW. The owner is hereby desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

† PAUL RAULSTON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a pasture near this city, a black HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, between seven and eight years old, trots and canters, at the time he went away lame in the off shoulder, lately rowel'd and not yet healed up, branded on the near buttock O, without shoes. Whoever takes up said hore and thief if stolen, shall have the above Reward on conviction of the thief, and for the horse alone, THIRTY SHILLINGS, paid by

ALLEN M'LEAN.

EXTRACTS from BURGH's *Political Diſquiſitions.* [*Continued from our laſt.*]

IN a ſurvey of public abuſes, it would be unpardonable to overlook that of a ſtanding army in times of peace, one of the moſt hurtful, and moſt dangerous of abuſes. In former times we had no mercenary army, it was the militia that went to the holy war, that conquered France, &c. So at Rome there was no mercenary army in the beſt times of the republic. Our Hen. VII. raiſed no ſmall jealouſy by his 100 Yeomen of the Guards, augmented by him from 50, the whole ſtanding army of his times. In the days of Ch. II. the army was got to 5,000; in our times to 50,000. There can no account be given of this alarming increaſe, but the increaſe of corruption, and decreaſe of attention to liberty. An army in a free country, ſays Judge *Blackſtone*, ought only to be enliſted for a ſhort and limitted time. The ſoldiers ſhould live intermixed with the people, no ſeparate camps, no barracks, no inland fortreſſes ſhould be allowed, yet it is notorious that our ſoldiers are inliſted for life, on pain of death if they deſert—The mere ſlavery of a ſoldier's life, and the rigorous diſcipline, and Turkiſh ſeverities, ſo great a number of brave, free-born Engliſh ſubjects are expoſed to in the army, are ſufficient to render it the abhorrence of every true Engliſh ſpirit, and the peculiar diſgrace of our country and our times.

In a land of liberty it is extremely *dangerous* to make a diſtinct order of the profeſſion of arms. Thoſe who have the command of the arms in a country, ſays *Ariſtotle*, are maſters of the ſtate, and have it in their power to make what revolutions they pleaſe.

The ſoldiery are themſelves bound for life, under the moſt abject ſlavery, for what is more perfect ſlavery, than for a man to be without relief obliged to obey the command of another, at the hazard of his life, if he obeys, and under the penalty of certain death if he diſobeys, while the ſmalleſt miſbehaviour may bring upon him the moſt painful and diſgraceful puniſhment? When a country is to be enſlaved, the army is the inſtrument to be uſed. No nation ever was enſlaved but by an army. No nation ever kept up an army in times of peace, which did not loſe its liberties. Mr. *Hume* calls the army a mortal diſtemper in the Britiſh government, of which it muſt at laſt inevitably periſh. Mr. *Pierrepoint* ſaid, in the Houſe of Commons, *A. D.* 1660, it was inconſiſtent for an army and a Parliament to ſubſiſt together, and that the trained bands were ſufficient. The Commons reſolve, *A. D.* 1673, that the continuance of any ſtanding forces in the nation, beſides the militia, is a great grievance and vexation to the people. Nothing will make a nation ſo unconquerable as a militia, or every man's being trained to arms. A militia conſiſting of any others than men of *property* in a country, is no militia; but a mungrel army.

No kingdom can be ſecured otherwiſe than by arming the people. The poſſeſſion of arms is the diſtinction between a freeman and a ſlave. The Parliament would have eſtabliſhed a republican government, upon the reſignation of *Richard Cromwell*, if they had not been bullied out of it by *Monk* and the *army*, who brought in again upon their country the curſe of the Stuarts.

Though neither commanders, nor men, of the New-England militia, who took Louiſburg, *A. D.* 1745, had ever ſeen any military ſervice; though the ground between the place of landing and the town was boggy, unequal, and almoſt impaſſible, though the town was defended by ſeveral batteries, particularly one of 35 cannon of 42 pounds each, a draw-bridge, and circular battery, of 16 guns, of 24 pounds each, and at the mouth of the harbour a battery of 34 guns 42 pounders; though the walls, ramparts, and baſtions, mounted 64 guns, and though there were in the place 10 mortars of 13 inches caliper, and 6 of 9 inches, and a garriſon of 1200 regulars; thoſe militia-men proceeded with all the regularity and intrepidity of veterans, and took the place accordingly. A good militia is of ſuch importance to a nation, that it is the chief part of the conſtitution of every free government.—A good militia will always preſerve the public liberty.

In the time of the republic, when England was in the way to her higheſt pinnacle of glory, the chief attention was paid to the fleet. Kings, on the contrary, truſt chiefly to the army, as being the proper inſtrument for gaining the great object of Kings. It is doubtful, ſays our celebrated female hiſtorian, whether a naval force could be rendered uſeful in any capacity, but that of extending the power and proſperity of the country.

A nation is then, and only then, ſecure againſt foreign invaſion, when it has within itſelf, by means of a fleet, or of the people's being generally trained to arms, a greater force than any that can probably be brought againſt it; and when there is ſuch a prevalency of public ſpirit, integrity and contempt of riches, that the government are not likely to betray it to a foreign enemy. A nation is then, and only then, ſecure againſt the encroachments of its own government, when there is no ſuch prevalency of luxury and corruption, as to give reaſon to apprehend danger from the court, and when the people have in themſelves a ſufficiency of public ſpirit to prevent their being bought, and a ſufficiency of force in their own hands, and ready for immediate exertion, to prevent their being violently cruſhed by a tyrannical court or nobility. As ſoon as any one of theſe barriers is removed, there remains nothing but the fearful expectation of the enſlaving chain, that is to gall every free and ſtubborn neck. If your liberties are going, you ought to beſtir yourſelves for their preſervation, if they are gone, for their recovery.

Farther, have you conſidered, my dear countrymen, that it is not in your option to preſerve, or give up your liberties as you pleaſe, any more than your lives. Liberty and Life are the rich gifts of all-gracious Heaven. And you cannot think it lawful to ſpurn from you your Maker's god-like bounty, which he gave you in truſt to be preſerved and enjoyed by you. Beſides, if it were lawful for you to ſell yourſelves for nothing, you will certainly not pretend that you have power to enſlave your poſterity for ever. I therefore charge you before Almighty God, and as you ſhall hereafter anſwer to him, to take care how you triſle in a matter of ſuch awful importance.

The people may be brought, by inveterate tyranny, to bear patiently to ſee the moſt worthleſs part of mankind (for ſurely the great by mere birth, in all ages and countries, are commonly among the moſt worthleſs of mankind) ſet up above them, and themſelves obliged to crouch. But ſometimes the people grow uneaſy under this. And if the people rouſe to vengeance, woe to thoſe who ſtand in the way. Let merit only be honoured with privilege and prerogative, and mankind will be contented. A crown of graſs, or a couple of twigs, was the reward of the moſt heroic actions. Nothing is much more formidable than a popular inſurrection. All wiſe governments will carefully avoid irritating the people beyond meaſure. And all ſound patriots will avoid rouſing the people, if redreſs can be any other way obtained. Therefore I do not propoſe having recourſe to force. What I propoſe is to apply the power of the people, guided, limited, and directed by men of property, who are intereſted in the ſecurity of their country, and have no income by place or penſion; to indemnify them for bringing ſlavery or ruin upon their country. And now let us conſider whether a ſcheme may not be laid down for obtaining the neceſſary reformation of Parliament.

Before all other things, there muſt be eſtabliſhed A GRAND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RESTORING THE CONSTITUTION.

Into this muſt be invited all men of property, all friends to liberty, all able commanders, &c. There muſt be a copy of the ASSOCIATION for every pariſh, and a parochial committee to procure ſubſcriptions from all perſons whoſe names are in any tax book and who are willing to join the aſſociation. And there muſt be a grand committee for every county, in the three kingdoms, and in the colonies of America.

The people at large, when they looſe their conſtitutional guard, are like a rope of ſand, eaſily divided aſunder; and therefore when the acting parts of the conſtitution ſhall abuſe their truſt, and counteract the end for which they were eſtabliſhed, there is no way of obtaining redreſs but by aſſociating together, in order to form a new chain of union and ſtrength in defence of their conſtitutional rights.

By the readineſs of the people to enter into the aſſociations, it may be effectually determined, whether the majority are deſirous of the propoſed reformations. This, as has been obſerved before, is a matter of ſupreme conſequence, for reſiſtance to government, unleſs it be by a clear majority of the people is rebellion. Therefore with all due ſubmiſſion to the judgment of Biſhop *Burnet* upon that point, the true criterion between rebellion and reformation conſiſts not in the atrociouſneſs of the abuſes to be reformed, but in the concurrence of the people in deſiring a reformation: For whatever the majority deſire it is certainly lawful for them to have, unleſs they deſire what is contrary to the laws of God. Confederacies and aſſociations have been uſual in all countries, eſpecially in England.

The objects of ſuch a general aſſociation as I propoſe are, 1. the ſecuring of public credit, 2. obtaining the undoubted ſenſe of the people, on the ſtate of public affairs, 3. preſenting petitions, ſigned by a clear majority of the people of property, for the neceſſary acts of Parliament, 4. to raiſe, and have in readineſs, the ſtrength of the nation, in order to influence government, and prevent miſchief. Let the petitions be drawn up and preſented in the moſt reſpectful and moſt unexceptionable way that is poſſible, ſo that the fault may all come upon government (if they reject the petitions) and none upon the people. Petitioning, in better Engliſh, is no more than requeſting or requiring, and men require not favours but their due. When an injured nation calls aloud for redreſs, and can have none from government, the people may be expected to do themſelves juſtice, ſays *Shippen* on the South Sea affair. Parliament has declared it no reſiſtance of Magiſtrates to ſide with the juſt principles of law, nature, and nations. The ſoldier may lawfully hold the hands of that General, who turns his cannon againſt his own army; the ſeaman the hands of that pilot, who wilfully runs the ſhip on a rock.—Ten millions of people are not to ſit ſtill and ſee a villainous junto overthrow their liberties.—Formalities are then at an end.—The queſtion, in a ſeaſon of ſuch extremity, is not, who has a right to do this or that? Any man has a right to ſave his country. In ſuch caſes, ſays *Sidney*, every man is a Magiſtrate, and he who beſt knows the danger, and means of preventing it, has the right of calling the ſenate or people to an aſſembly.—If the conteſt is between a deſigning miniſter, a mercenary army, and a corrupt parliament on one hand, and, on the other, the body of the independent people, the deciſion may prove difficult, but is moſt likely to be in favour of liberty, if the people can only unite and act in concert. For if the cauſe be unqueſtionably good, the people will ſoon have purſe, and army, every thing elſe in their hands.

The foregoing extracts contain a ſpecimen of the authors ſentiments of the rights of the people under the Engliſh conſtitution of government, the means of preſerving thoſe rights, and reforming errors, defects and abuſes in government. What the author ſays concerning the neceſſity of a majority of the people being agreed in making ſuch reformation, &c. is to be underſtood of a majority in any one particular dominion or realm, in which ſuch reformation is to be made, for inſtance if a majority of the people of Great-Britain ſhould chuſe to alter their form of government, or make any reformation in the adminiſtration of it, they would have a right to do it without conſulting the people of Ireland or any of the colonies, the ſame principle will apply to every colony or other dominion having a diſtinct and plenary power of legiſlation within itſelf, though united with other dominions in the ſame crown. And if the virtuous and patriotic inhabitants in Great-Britain (being a majority) would aſſociate, and by a vigorous exertion of their united endeavours procure redreſs of public grievances, and a reformation of public errors and abuſes in the government there, it might lay a foundation for permanent union, peace and happineſs throughout the Britiſh dominions. The united Colonies in America, (though unanimouſly determined to maintain their rights and liberties) are ſincerely deſirous of a reſtoration of harmony between them and their brethren in Great-Britain and of continuing united under the ſame crown, provided their government may be adminiſtred according to the true principles of the conſtitution.

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

BY a letter received on the 20th inſt. it appeared, that Capt. Harris belonging to Poughkepſie, had actually inliſted a number of recruits for the miniſterial army, and that he was then at Naſſau ferry; upon which Colonel M'Dougal, on the ſame night, with a number of friends to their country, went over, in order to take him. They ſearched a number of houſes, but to no purpoſe, till they came to Degruſhe's ferry, where they fonnd him in an upper room in a poſture to defend himelf, which appeared by two piſtols lying on his bed, cloſe by his ſide, loaded and primed, which however as they came upon him unexpectedly, he had no opportunity to uſe.—They took him with two of his men, and brought them all ſafe to New-York, where they are now under a ſtrict guard.

The Watertown paper of the 13th inſtant contains an act of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts Bay, entitled, An ACT for encouraging the ſitting out of armed veſſels, to defend the ſea coaſt of America, and for erecting a Court to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſame. Alſo, an ACT for paying the minute-men, volunteers, &c. who were preſent at the battle of Lexington, according to their rank, the diſtance they came, &c.

We are aſſured that Major Skeene the younger, who was releaſed from cloſe confinement, on his parole of honour, lately made his eſcape from Connecticut, and got to Croton's river, whence for half a joe he procured a fellow to put him on board the Aſia man of war, where he arrived laſt Monday, and ſtill remains. As Roman Catholic principles have lately become faſhionable with the Britiſh miniſtry, perhaps this gentleman may think that no faith is to be kept with hereticks, as the miniſtry deem thoſe to be in politicks, who aſſert their rights and freedom, and are ready to riſk their lives, in defence of the Engliſh conſtitution, and thoſe principles on which the King holds his crown, and the Engliſh laws and government were eſtabliſhed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Glaſgow, to his ſon in this city, dated Aug. 22.

"The old Highland Watch, who were ſtationed in Ireland, upon being ordered to Boſton, they all refuſed going, to a man, and declared they would not go and fight againſt their brethren, who laſt war fought and conquered by their ſide."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

EXTRACTS of ſeveral Letters brought by Capt. Robbins, in the ſchooner Two Siſters, lately ſeized by an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the United Colonies.

Publiſhed by Order of the Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Corke to an officer in Boſton, dated Auguſt 19, 1775.

"MY imagination cannot point out the extreme uneaſineſs of your friends and relations here, at the very diſagreeable ſituation you are in: Your letter of the 7th of July laſt has been ſome conſolation, as by it find you and family were well. God protect you is all I can ſay, and to aſſure you of our hearty wiſhes that a ſpeedy and happy reconciliation may take place. I promiſe you we are not a little alarmed here, for when all our troops are gone, the rabble here, 'tis dreaded, will take advantage, and commit diſorders of every kind. I ſee, from the War-Office, 31 battalions are to go to you in Spring, each to conſiſt of 12 companies of 60 privates, making 22,000 men. Shocking work it is!

"As to your private affairs, theſe bad times, I will venture to give you my opinion: Firſt, take great care to what officers you give your money, as theſe gentlemen's bills often prove bad than otherwiſe, and as they are more liable to death than others, at this time, you could never recover ſhould any of their bills go back *proteſted*. In the next place, as you muſt be in a money-making way, and as affairs are in, at beſt, a very precarious ſituation, you ſhould make lodgments of what you can ſpare, and as faſt as you can, in London: This is what I would do, was I in your ſituation."

A liſt of the Battalions incloſed in the above Letter.

"31 battalions to compoſe the American army in the Spring of 1776; each to conſiſt of 12 companies of 60 rank and file, making 22,320 men, viz. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th. The 18th and 59th to return home.

"Six battalions of Hanoverians, 3 to Gibraltar, and 3 to Minorca: 3 regiments to return home from Gibraltar and 2 from Minorca."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boſton, dated Toughall, Auguſt 20, 1775.

"I TAKE the opportunity of a ſloop going to Boſton, to aſk you how you go on: If I had known in time of her going, I would have ſent you ſomething acceptable, as I ſuppoſe your preſent ſituation requires many things to make it tolerable. I was very happy to find you were not of the detachment to Bunker's Hill; never was ſuch a ſlaughter! I ſhudder at the recollection! ſo many of our friends but the other day parted, ſo butchered! We are preparing to ſend you more help, five regiments to embark the beginning of September, I will ſend you ſomething or other by them. We wait with much impatience for the meeting of the Engliſh parliament. I cannot write to you as fully as I would wiſh, as I imagine this will undergo inſpection. If you can find time if you will write me one line now and then, be aſſured you will give very great pleaſure to a perſon who ſincerely regards you. According as I hear in your next, if you think I may venture politicks I will give them to you very fully."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boſton, dated Fort Henry, Aug. 25*th*, 1775.

"NEVER was I ſo much ſurprized as to hear of the ſtand the Americans have made againſt his Majeſty's troops. I muſt own my opinion was, that if they ever came to an action it would be of no longer a duration than they could take to their heels and run away; but by the accounts how much have I been miſtaken in them; and I believe moſt people that had ſerved in America were of my opinion. I am ſincerely ſorry your army being blocked up in the manner we hear you are; the diſagreeableneſs of ſuch a ſituation I have experienced, but hope it will not be of longer duration than till the arrival of the next reinforcement of troops which are now near Cork. Our papers mention an army of 22000 men commanded by General Sir Jeffery Amherſt, joining you in the Spring—but I hope the command will not be taken from General Howe, for whom I have a very ſincere regard, and wiſh him ſucceſs and happineſs. Many Noblemen and others have offered to raiſe regiments at their own expence in this country, but none of them I believe have been accepted of as yet. Lord Bellamont was one of them, and he has now advertiſed that the Lord Lieutenant has given him the inſpection of the recruiting parties of the 9th, 33d, and 34th, which he ſhall regularly attend to; what his ſcheme by this is I cannot conceive."

Extract of a letter to an officer in Boſton, dated Corke, September 8, 1775.

"PEOPLE are much divided in their ſentiments about the Americans. Placemen, Penſioners, Tories, and Jacobites, with ſome ſtupid, ignorant, mercenary Whigs, are violent againſt them, but the bulk of the people of England and Ireland are ſtrongly in their intereſt. My brother ſo far retains the prejudices of his late profeſſion as to be a great enemy to them; but I own I am of the number of thoſe who think they are hardly uſed, and wiſh they may retain their liberties. I entirely coincide with General Lee; and can't help thinking that the declaration of the Continental Congreſs and their addreſs to the people of England muſt convince every one who has the leaſt particle of judgment or attention, of the juſtice of their cauſe. It is the general opinion, (and General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee ſeems to countenance it) that had the miniſtry certainly foreſeen the unanimity and firmneſs of the Americans, they would hardly have ventured on the ſteps they have taken. How this unnatural combuſtion will end, the Lord only knows: but one thing I know; that I wiſh you and my other friends were removed from a ſervice, at once ſo diſgraceful and ſo dangerous.—Never did the recruiting parties meet with ſuch ill ſucceſs in every part of this kingdom as at preſent; ſo invincible is the diſlike of all ranks of people to the American ſervice. The inhabitants of Bandon, Youghall, Birr, and other towns, have entered into a reſolution not to ſuffer any among them to inliſt for the purpoſe of enſlaving their American brethren. There have been no leſs than five parties at once in Charleville, and after ſtunning the town, God knows how long, with their fifes and drums, they were able to pick up only one recruit, who was under Mr. Roberts's influence. Though the principal Romaniſts in Cork and Limerick have formed Aſſociations and offered bounties to ſuch recruits as ſhall liſt on this occaſion, yet have they very little ſucceſs; for though the heads of that communion are in the intereſt of government, the lower claſs, who have not ſagacity enough to make proper diſtinctions, are, to a man, attached to the Americans, and ſay plainly, the Iriſh ought to follow their example. Even Lord Kenmare, who on this occaſion took the lead, had his recruting party ſeverely beat in Tralee, and their drum broke to pieces. The renowned Captain Harlequin, whoſe ſucceſs in this town laſt war has encouraged him to renew his antic tricks here now, finds himſelf, with all his buffoonry, ſadly diſappointed, and ſeveral of thoſe he had trepanned have already deſerted. Many of the draughts that are come here to fill up the regiments ordered abroad, ſwear they will never draw a trigger againſt the Americans; among whom they have all relations. And moſt of the Engliſh and Iriſh ſoldiers that left this laſt April and May expreſſed ſo much repugnance to the ſervice they were ordered on, that I am fully perſuaded, if your army was not ſhut up in Boſton, it muſt ſuffer exceedingly by deſertion.

"But though I write thus freely, I wou'd have you very guarded, for all the letters from your ſide are opened; and yet, there are many letters in this town which give a moſt tragical account of your preſent ſituation. The carnage on Bunker's Hill is to every humane breaſt ſhocking beyond expreſſion."

Extract of a letter to Lieutenant Jones, of the 63d regiment at Boſton, dated at Corke, September 16*th*, 1775.

"THEY* will be ſcourged ſeverely, and it is the opinion the ſoldiers will have all the forfeitures. I wiſh you all health and that you may finiſh as glorioufly as you have begun. The ſerjeants give one guinea to every man beſides the King's bounty: theſe people are to be formed into companies additional to each regiment to recruit it. We have taken it into our heads here that the Admiral and his fleet has not been as active as they ſhould be, and are told he is ſent for home.

I am, Sir, moſt affectionately your's ever.

R. GORDON."

* *The Americans.*

Extract of a letter to Captain Gardner, Aid de Camp to General Burgoyne, at Boston, dated at Cork, September 10, 1775.

"I ARRIVED here this day and never was mortal more hurried than I am at present, but a Yankey schooner just going to leave this for Boston's *great township*, I ought not to let slip the opportunity.

"I enclose in this a letter to Col. Pigot, which when you have read seal it and deliver it to him, if you have any interest with him you will employ it in my favour, for you must know, there is a damned strong Scotch party in our regiment, which would be glad to deprive me of the pay mastership—I should have been a Major before this, if it had not been for this cursed rebellion, but every thing's for the best; perhaps I may soon get that rank without purchase if I escape the *blazing irons of the Saints*, for I am eldest Captain in the regiment, except Major Gray.—— General Burgoyne's letter to him*, is deservedly much admired, and though short I believe has made more converts to sound policy than any other production that has appeared upon the subject—The King's proclamation has greatly confounded the turbulent miscalled patriots

"*Strike off their pensions, by the setting sun,*
"*All England, if not Europe, is undone.*

"Some of my old acquaintances, the Skiragathty's, should be let slip upon the back settlements; I am convinced they would not desire better sport, and likewise convinced, that nothing would sooner bring those liberty mad gentry to reason.—Your present situation must be very disagreeable, to be cooped up by such a set of dirty raggamuffins as I know they are: however, this may comfort you, the fiddle is tuning for them, and early next Spring, they will have such a dance, as I hope will bring them to themselves.

Believe me, dear Harry,
To be affectionately your's,
V. GARDNER.

"P.S. The transports for the 17th, 27th, and our regiment sailed for this the 28th of August. You may depend that we shall have early next Spring, 20,000 Russians.

Adieu, laurels and life to you."

* *General Lee.*

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boston, dated Cork, September 14th, 1775.

"THERE are several young men going out volunteers, who have deposited the purchase money of commissions, so that you will not want opportunities of selling out, therefore we earnestly entreat you to come home. Were you on actual service against the French or Spaniards, our natural enemies, I should be the last man in the world to suggest a thought of quitting the profession: For though much I prize your safety, you may depend that the preservation of your character holds the first place with me.

"Any thing you may desire to have from hence shall be punctually executed, provided the quantity does not exceed the consumption of your own family, for as to assisting any other officers employed in this *black business*, I beg to be excused; they may e'en go dine with Duke Humphry for *me*.

"Now for public matters. Lord Kenmare gives a bounty of 10s. 6d. to all volunteers inlisting with Major Roche. The Papists of Limerick, and the Papists of Cork, have subscribed to give as much more to the first five hundred. The Popish Bishops have likewise been applied to, to use their influence with their flocks, which they are willing to do provided the officers are Papists. These are blessed times."

Tuesday last arrived here from Virginia, the Lady of his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON, the Lady of Gen. GATES, J. CURTIS, Esq; and Lady, and —— LEWIS, Esq; who we are informed, will set out for Cambridge this day. They were escorted into the city by the officers and light infantry of the second battalion, and by the gentlemen of the light horse.

The same day a large brig coming up our river, unfortunately run on the cheveaux de frize, and immediately sunk in five fathom water.

Extract of a Letter dated Prospect-Hill, November 12th, 1775.

"It is with great pleasure I inform you the rifle regiment has, at length, had an opportunity of shewing both our friends and enemies what mettle we are made of. On the 9th Instant, between 12 and 1 o'clock, about 4 or 500 of the enemy embarked in 20 boats near Charlestown, and landed on Litchmore's Point, within about 400 yards of a 20 gun ship, when the tide was uncommonly high, and the point became an island: Here a few centries were placed, and we kept our horses under a small grass guard; the distance from Boston about three quarters of a mile.

"Colonel Thompson and Colonel Hand were both in Cambridge, at Head Quarters on business. The alarm that the regulars were coming out, flew through the camp, our regiment were under arms and run off to the alarm post in an instant, I immediately applied to General Green for leave to march, but the General said the tide was so high it would be impossible to get into the point, as it would take us over our heads in the Causeway; this the General was assured by an officer born and bred in this neighbourhood. In the mean time Col. Thompson and Major Mifflin arrived, and the Col. got, or rather took leave to march, and pushed on through thick and thin to the causeway, where he got first with about ten or twelve officers and men, and drove the enemy off who were nearest. I then brought up the regiment in regular two deep; we had then run and trotted through mud and water about three quarters of a mile. The Colonel immediately took the causeway at the head of the regiment up to his middle in water. We soon got through and formed on the other side. The enemy at this time were behind a number of stone fences, and were covered by an orchard and hedges on an eminence: the Col. divided the regiment, in order to take the enemy in flank on right and left: he gave Col. Hand the left division, and himself and I took the right: we marched up on an open common within one hundred yards of the stone fences, and then gave the Indian halloo and run up, but behold the cowardly dogs, tho' greatly superior to us in numbers, had fled and took to their boats; we pursued as far as the water would suffer us and fired away, they had got almost out of our reach, however two of them have since been found drifted ashore at the point. In a few minutes we had a very heavy fire from the cannon of the twenty gun ship which lay with her broad side to us within four hundred yards; she threw balls and grape shot alternately. We had a prodigious cannonade from abattery near Charlestown, and from Bunker's Hill, and although the cannon were exceedingly well served, and the balls flew among us as thick as hail for about an hour and an half, through the goodness and protection of providence not one of us were hurt, but a private in Captain Ross's, who I hope will recover.

"We stayed until they had done firing; and then came off at our leisure. It is observable, that above ten regiments were much nearer the causeway than ours, and never ventured to turn out: a few companies, and some straggling brave men followed some time after us. The causeway was exposed to the cannon from Bunker's Hill.—The Generals Washington, Lee, &c. were witnesses of the whole affair, from the citadel on Prospect Hill. They, as well as the other officers pass high encomiums on our behaviour. Colonel, Thompson, and his gallant officers and men, are thanked by his Excellency in publick orders."

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American Army near Boston, dated Nov. 15.

"A guard in my division has just taken two prisoners from Bunker's Hill; three deserters are likewise come into Roxborough. They tell us that four or five transports are just arrived in the harbour, but that the rest are beating off the coast. If so they have a blessed time of it, for the north-easterly storms have been violent, and without intermission. We may perhaps strike the same motto that Queen Elizabeth did "*Afflavit "deus et dissipantur.*" The Congress have now a noble field to display virtue, liberality and ancient heroism. Methinks I see Fabricius mounting a rostrum in Canada, proclaiming by the sound of the trumpet, LIBERTY TO THE PEOPLE. I am sincerely rejoiced that my friend Montgomery is the conqueror. Apropos. We had a skirmish the other day on Litchmore point with General Clinton and a body of his myrmidons. Col. Thompson and his riflers acquitted themselves most nobly. OUR FRIEND MIFFLIN PLAYED THE PART OF HIMSELF—THAT IS, OF a HERO."

By a gentleman from Maryland we learn, that on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday se'nnight, about 1200 men mustered under arms at Snow-Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, and took up a great number of Tories in different parts of the county and confined them in gaol—Six of the principals they sent last Monday to the Committee of Safety, at Talbot. We are also informed, that no people ever shewed a greater spirit than the people of Worcester, in purging the county of these evil miscreants.

We learn from New York, that on Thursday last a party of an hundred armed men on horseback from New-England, surrounded the house of James Rivington, printer of the Gazetteer, and carried away the types, without offering violence to any person. Some think it was intended as a retaliation for Lord Dunmore's conduct, and others attribute it to an aprehension of his relapsing into his former iniquitous publications. We are also informed that on the same day a court-martial was held upon a party of the city guards, who had suffered Harris (mentioned under the New-York head) to escape.

His Honour the Governor having received a commission from the Testamentary Guardian of the son and heir of the Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq; deceased, one of our Proprietors, re-appointing him to the Government of this Province, and the Counties on Delaware, set out yesterday for New-York, to qualify to his Commission before his Excellency Governor Tryon.

*** The Committee of Privates of the Association, meet on Thursday next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Capt. Stiles's School-House.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Pennsylvania Journal, No 1720, I observe a publication under the signature of a certain "Francis Trumble," in which he hath maliciously misrepresented the "facts" respecting the advertising "part of his estate in Southwark" for sale, on the 23d day of November instant, &c.

As the said Trumble insinuates in the introductive part of his publication, that the said advertisement is highly injurious to his *character*, and hath left the candid Public to judge whether he hath not been treated with uncommon cruelty by the present Sheriff, &c. I shall so far act the considerate man, notwithstanding the exposition he justly merits from me, in setting forth the motives and orders previous and subsequent to, such advertisement's being inserted in the papers, as not to expose him nor his circumstances further than necessary.

Justice to my character as well public as private, and in order to convince the Public of the misrepresentation, and the man of his error, induces me to state the facts, from which the candid Public will be able to form a competent opinion of the matter; which are as follows.—

Mr. Samuel Barker issued Fieri Facias against Trumble the 14th day of July last, returnable September term last, and Mason and Hartley also issued Fieri Facias against him the 29th of July aforesaid, returnable as foresaid: For the debts and costs in these actions his house and shop, and lots thereto belonging, agreeable to the advertisement aforesaid, were levied on, and subject to very heavy and prior incumbrances condemned by an inquest taken in due form of law, and Venditioni Exponas issued the 6th day of November instant, returnable December term next. He was acquainted with the executions at the time of the levy made by my officer, and more than once promised payment shortly, but, as is customary with him, made default.

The Venditioni Exponas coming to hand so late in the term, which gave Trumble every opportunity before the issuing thereof to have compromised the matter, and being from time to time pressed by Mr. Hartley to make sale, my duty as Sheriff obliged me to comply with the request; accordingly I ordered an advertisement to be made out, and inter alia, sent to Messrs Bradfords office to be inserted in their then next paper; but through some accident, Trumble's was not inserted in their then next paper as intended, but in their second paper from the time of delivering the advertisement aforesaid—Before the advertisement appeared in the paper, and whilst it was in the Printers hands, Trumble made interest with Mr. Hartley, and prevailed on him to accept part of the demand, and to give orders to me to postpone (not discontinue the action, as Trumble is pleased to term it, on special agreement that Trumble paid off the costs, which order is as follows, viz.

"Mason and Hartley } Venditioni Exponas returnable
v. } December term, 1775.
Trumble. }

"POSTPONE the sale of the defendant's "estate, by you levied on, until further orders, "on condition he pays the costs of suit.

"*11th November*, 1775. JAMES HARTLEY.

"*To William Dewees, Esq; Sheriff.*"

On obtaining this conditional order, which was on Saturday, the 11th of November inst. as aforesaid, Trumble promised to pay costs Tuesday morning then next at farthest, as this was the special agreement on which the delay aforesaid was grounded, but in this I assert and say Trumble made default, and although he, in his curious publication, says he was at my office on the Tuesday appointed for payment, and that neither myself nor my Clerk were there when he so called, he might, and it was his indispensible duty to have called again: It sometimes, though not frequently, happens, that myself and Clerk are both from the office, as in the case of sales, &c.——But the matter was not continued for the costs of Mason and Hartley's suit, although according to solemn agreement those costs were to have been paid prior to a discontinuance, which he himself acknowledges, (as it is, and hath been the constant rule and custom of the Sheriff's office, as well now as in former Sheriffs times, to receive the costs on maters being thus put off, especially when the payment of costs hath been the condition of delay, &c.) And I am, I apprehend, reasonably enjoined by the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law, to receive costs in such cases before proceedings are postponed, especially considering the manifest disadvantage a Sheriff must be put to in such cases; for instance, the Prothonotary and Gentlemen of the Law generally call on me quarterly for fees, and if when the discharge is as aforesaid grounded on payment of costs, I trust them out, I am under the necessity to advance them.—I say the matter was not continued for the costs aforesaid, but orders coming from Mr. Barker's Attorney to raise the monies due in that suit, which till this time had lain over from the time of levy made, by order of the said Attorney, was the cause why the advertisement was continued, and not for costs of Mason and Hartley's action, as Trumble maliciously is pleased to assert—But this part of the tune did not suit him to represent, for reasons easily suggested.

Trumble, on being informed of these latter orders from Mr. Barker's Attorney, consulted whilst in my office what method he should take to have this matter withdrawn, and was there informed his best way was to wait on Mr. Barker's Attorney and prevail on him for further time, which was kindly granted him, in the following words:

"*SIR,*

"I SHALL not urge for the sale of Mr. Francis Trumble's estate for a month, provided he "pays you all the costs in ten days in the execution at the suit of Mr. Samuel Barker, and no "other execution comes against him in the mean "time. THOMAS M'KEAN.

"*November 17, 1775.*

"*To William Dewees, Esq; Sheriff.*"

Trumble having obtained this last order, I gave him written directions to the respective Printers to have the advertisement discontinued.

Thus stand the facts truly—And altho' Trumble unjustly and without cause hath endeavoared to injure my reputation and brand me with cruelty, I flatter myself the Public, from the general tenor of my conduct, as well as this state, will be of opinion I have not injured the man, nor wantonly advertised his estate for costs only, as he is pleased invidiously to assert; and that I have done no more than my duty as a public officer—And I am conscious, and can incontestibly prove that during my being in office I have done the ungrateful mortal many distinguished favours out of the line of my duty, when those called by himself his friends had, according to his own phrase, deserted him.

I am, Gentlemen, the Public's
obliged friend and very humble servant,
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1775.

N B. As Mr. Barker, by his Attorney's order as aforesaid, hath postponed the sale aforesaid under the special conditions therein mentioned, I am again, by reason of one of those conditions, under the disagreeable necessity to re-advertize Trumble's estate for sale.—

THEREFORE, In virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 7th day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barrett, in Front street, Southwark, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate on the west side of Second street continued into the district of Southwark, containing in front 23 feet, and containing that breadth 256 feet to George street; bounded by ground late of William Griffith and others, by ground of Henry Jones, and the said George-street; subject to a ground-rent of £.—— per annum. Also, a certain other lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street aforesaid, and south side of Shippen-street, containing in breadth 80 feet, and containing that breadth to George-street aforesaid; bounded by the said Shippen, Second, and George-streets aforesaid, and by ground of William Griffith and others; subject to a ground-rent of £.—— currency per annum; late the estate of Francis Trumble; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, in Newcastle County, on the 14th instant, (November) a servant woman named CATHARINE CARR, about 22 years of age, a middle sized person; had with her when she went away, a gown of stamped linen, a short ditto of purple callico, two striped lincey petticoats, a red skirt, and a black bonnet. Whoever takes up said servant woman, shall have SIX PENCE Reward, and no more, paid by

* WILLIAM PATTERSON.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1776.
The Astronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city.

JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS,

Being desirous of finishing the Sales of their present stock of GOODS on hand, will dispose of them upon moderate terms (for CASH only) at their Store in Third-street, Philadelphia;

Amongst which are the following articles, viz.

GENUINE old white Port wines,
Muscovado sugars,
Jamaica cotton,
Grindstones,
Best 10-4 rose blankets,
Spotted rugs,
Kerseys of different colours and prices,
Plains ditto,
Grey, blue, London brown, claret and cinnamon coloured 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 coatings,
Superfine, second and low priced broadcloths of different colours,
Wiltons, sorted colours and prices,
Cassimers, ditto,
Sagathies,
Green and black worsted and hair plush,
Dark & pea green, black and brown calimancoes,
Blue, brown, blossom and drab coloured durants,
Green, blue, brown and drab coloured tammies,
Blue, brown, drab and light colour'd rattinets,
Dark and light blue, green, red, crimson, black, London brown, claret, drab, blossom and light coloured shalloons of different prices,
Plain camblets and camblettees, sorted colours,
Striped camblettees,
Purple and brown dorsetteens,
Corded poplins,
An assortment of dark & light coloured stamped cottons and callicoes,
Irish linens,
Cambricks and lawns,
Flowered gauze,
Book muslin,
Book muslin handkerchiefs,
Muslin ditto,
Black gauze ditto,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Scotes ditto,
Red and white and blue and white fine copperplate linen ditto,
Striped ell wide Persians,
Blue, pink and blush half yard wide Persians,
Cloth coloured India paduasoy,
Best black sattin,
Black silk velvet,
Brown and drab coloured superfine gazets,
Worsted stockings,
Black, blue, drab, grey, and brown worsted breeches patterns,
Muffatees,
Turky stripes,
Striped and check silk ginghams,
Blue and green worsted stuff suitable for bed curtains,
Pink, blue, black, brown and drab shoebindings,
Black and drab London quality,
Blue, green, white, red, pink, purple, yellow, black and cloth coloured sattin, paduasoy, taffaty and Persian ribbands,
Striped & flowered ditto,
White stock tape,
Death head & basket buttons of different colours,
Mohair, silk and hair and best scarf twist,
Green and cloth coloured sewing silk,
Mahogany gilt frame looking glasses, different sizes,
Japanned frame dressing ditto,
Pocket looking glasses,
A few nests of gilt trunks,
Queen's ware in crates, properly sorted for retailers,
A few boxes of short pipes,
Best London made porter pots and pints,
Best American made steel in faggots, half faggots and slittered,
Mill saws,
English glue,
Brimstone,
Magnes,
Spanish brown,
White lead,
Whiting,
Chalk,
Brass kettles,
Frying pans,
Sad irons,
Knives and forks,
Pen knives and cutteau knives,
Penknives,
Brass and paper ink-pots,
Barlow and common razors,
Scissars,
Brass, Bath and white metal shoe buckles,
Brass links,
Womens thimbles,
White, blue and other coloured beads,
Shoemakers rubbers,
Knitting needles,
Three strand seine twine,
Japanned plate warmers,
Japanned bottle stands,
Japanned waiters, &c.

Now SELLING very cheap for CASH, by
JOHN HINDE,
In Chesnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,

AN assortment of Merchandize, suitable to the season, amongst which are, broad cloths, Bath coatings, rattinets and shalloons, hair and worsted shagg, Denmark satties, plain and masquerade crapes, plain and corded poplins, bombazeens; plain, figured and sattinet sattings; plain and striped tammies; durants, dorsetteens, calmancoes, worsted damasks, moreens and barrateens, black taffaty, peelongs, half-ell Persians, black and coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, silk romalls, silk and worsted knee garters, gimp, womens worsted hose and stuff shoes, with a variety of ribbonds, a few pieces of Irish Holland, &c. Also, a few kegs of fresh Oatmeal. †

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, near the Borough of Wilmington, on the 10th instant, (November) at night, four CATTLE, viz. an old red cow with bell on, two red steers three years old, and a black heifer the same age, all in good order: They may all have some white on them, but uncertain, as they have been but a short time in this neighbourhood, being lately drove from York County, where it is expected they will attempt to return. Any person taking up and securing said Cattle, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

† VINCENT GILPIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th inst. (November) from from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon Township, Lancaster County, an Irish servant lad named JAMES JOY, *about nineteen years of age, five feet four inches high, fresh coloured, with dark brown hair, round shoulders, and loves drink; had on when he went away, an old felt hat half worn, light coloured jacket with a green cape, a tow shirt, hemp linen trowsers, a pair of old stockings, and half worn shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by* * JOHN EVANS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY on the 3d instant, a servant woman named MARY QUIN M'CREA, *middle aged, middle size, black complexion, black hair, watery eyes, and has a remarkable cut on the back of her left ancle; had on and took with her, a scarlet cloak with a hood, a black bonnet, a changeable brown poplin gown, a crimson quilt, a blue ditto, with many other things: As she has a husband in some part of Maryland, it is supposed she has gone that way. Whoever takes up said servant and brings her to Mr.* ROBERT MOFFETT's, *in Water-street, Philadelphia, or to her master, at Mr. Robert Wallas's, in Bordentown, shall be paid the above Reward, and reasonable charges, by* † JOHN M'COY.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS LAKE,
Near the New-Market, (for Cash only)

A PARCEL of Jamaica rum, remarkably strong, and would answer to be reduced; muscovado sugar in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; likewise a parcel of Windward Island rum, very stout; mahogany of most dimensions; logwood, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 10.

WE hear from very good authority, that the miniſterial ſquadron loſt twenty-one of their complement in their late attack upon Hampton, beſides the ſeven priſoners who were taken.

The North-Carolina people, it is ſaid, are ready to join us at a moment's warning, their forces being all complete. Some people ſay, that ſix hundred of them, under Col. Howe, are not far from a certain borough, to be ready to join any of our troops that may be ſent to that place.

Yeſterday about one o'clock the King-Fiſher ſloop of war, and three tenders, came up to Burwell's ferry, and ſent off a boat to board a ſmall veſſel lying near the ſhore, but the boat's crew being fired upon by the rifle guard ſtationed at that place, they immediately tacked about, and made for the ſhip. The ſhip and tenders then began a heavy cannonading, and one ſix pounder went through the ſtore-houſe at the water ſide; many of the ſhot alſo hit the ferry-houſe, in which was a large family. Providentially, however, no perſon was hurt, either then, or about three hours afterwards, when they began a ſecond cannonading, and fired three or four broadſides. They now lie before the ferry, and have not dared ſince to come near the veſſel in ſhore.

On Sunday laſt ſeventy fine rifle-men arrived at the Camp, under the command of Capt. Fontaine. The ſame day came in one hundred minute-men from Cheſterfield, and companies have been arriving almoſt every day ſince.

Monday evening the amiable Lady of our late worthy Speaker arrived in this city from Philadelphia.

WATERTOWN, *November* 13.

Wedneſday laſt Captain Robbins, bound from Ireland for Boſton, in a ſchooner laden with beef, tongues, butter, potatoes, and eggs, (all much wanted for the butchering aſſaſſins there) was taken by a privateer from Beverly and carried in there.—Capt. Robbins, who has been brought to town, informs us, that he left Ireland the 24th of September, at which time five regiments were embarking on board ſeven ſhips and one brig, for Boſton, and it was ſaid that thoſe were all the troops deſtined thence this fall, though a large reinforcement was to be ſent in the ſpring, to make up an army of 22,500 men. Capt. Robbins brought papers to the 16th of September, which are not come to hand. He ſays the common people of Ireland were almoſt unanimous in favour of the Americans, and that only thoſe in favour of government appeared againſt us.—The following extracts, however, from letters taken on board Capt. Robbins, we inſert, and leave our readers to make their own obſervations on them, viz.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ireland to the famous tarring and feathering Colonel [*Neſbit*] *in Boſton, dated Auguſt* 20, 1775.

"I congratulate you on your happy eſcape in the late engagement you had with thoſe ſons of liberty.—I am now beginning to think, notwithſtanding the wiſe politics of this town*, that the Americans are a damn'd ſet of puritanical raſcals; and if we had not begun with them now, that they would in a very ſhort time have totally ſhaken off their dependance on Great-Britain. However, I hope, by the reinforcements we are now ſending, they will very ſoon be quieted."

* *Meaning a determination to ſtop inliſting men for the Boſton expedition.*

Extract of a letter from a Major in Ireland to an officer in Boſton, dated Dublin, Auguſt 22, 1775.

"I am now preparing to embark as Major of the 55th. I will now take my chance with you. We will embark in three weeks at furtheſt, and hope to eat a Chriſtmas dinner with you, of ſuch fare as you may have; ſhall treat you with ſome good drink. Pray get a good hut for me on Bunker's Hill. You will have from better authority than mine the great armaments for the ſpring: I believe the Yankees will repent all their miſtaken courage; I ſuppoſe they are mad; their enthuſiaſm drives them on to fight; but in conſtitution they have not ſtamina, nor in reſources have they the means to carry on a war. Therefore I think this buſineſs will ſoon be ſettled.—I was juſt about to ſend you a power of attorney to manage my New-York grant. I regret poor Abner; but we muſt all ſubmit to our fate. You and I will have very rich faces in the ſpring."

Extract of a letter from Ireland to an officer at Boſton, dated Auguſt 20.

"We have had ſeveral accounts from part of the troops laſt embarkation. You will find a buſy ſcene at Boſton. I hope no more of ſuch actions as that at Charleſtown, which appears to have been the moſt ſerious one in our memory. Great preparations are making to recruit the regiments both here and in America. They have given Lord Kenmore leave to inliſt 4000 catholicks, for the latter purpoſe, but they ſay as yet they had but little ſucceſs. The fooliſh idea of fighting againſt their countrymen prevents them. They are to add two companies to the regiments of infantry. I was in hopes that they would have raiſed ſome new regiments, as in that caſe we might have got you a Majority; and I conſulted Burgoyne, and other officers, who decided at once, that it would not have been improper to leave America on thoſe terms, as an officer fights chiefly for rank. But for the preſent they do not talk of raiſing regiments. I have written very ſtrongly to General Howe; we hear for certain that he is to be your commander in chief. If he could make you one of his Aid de Camps, it would be of ſervice and credit to you; but I am afraid that he muſt prefer thoſe that were in the action. That ſtep would delay you no longer in America than the time of buſineſs, as you may be ſure he will come home the moment he can. The 57th foot goes in the ſpring to America.—The Parliament meets the 10th of September. We know little of the politics in England, relative to American matters; but people imagine that there will be a very ſtrong armament ſent in the ſpring, which ought to have been at the firſt appearance of a breach, or not at all.—We have fewer troops in Ireland than the compact by a great number; upon which account Conolly intends to move for a repeal of the augmentation bill. I met Harry Johnſon, they are recruiting the regiment with all expedition. I hear a vaſt number of the dragoons have turned out volunteers to go to America with all expedition, I ſuppoſe in expectation of the forfeited eſtates; but I believe for that matter *che ſtanno freſchi*."

Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Eſq; is appointed an Aid de Camp to his Excellency Gen. Waſhington.

A Gentleman who lately came out of Boſton aſſures, that the rebels in Boſton, by order of their General, Howe, have taken down the pulpit and all the pews in the old South Meeting-houſe, and are uſing it for a riding ſchool; this he ſaw. Thus we ſee the houſe once ſet apart for the true worſhip and ſervice of GOD turned into a den for thieves!

Tueſday laſt a privateer from Beverly took and carried in there a veſſel, Richie maſter, bound from Boſton to Annapolis Royal, laden with dry goods, &c. on a trading voyage.

Laſt week the privateers from Plymouth took and carried in there ſeveral veſſels employed in the ſervice of the miniſterial butchers in Boſton; among others, Capt. Jabez Hatch, of Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 11.

Yeſterday the Honourable General Aſſembly of this Colony adjourned to the firſt Monday in January next, then to meet in this town.

The Houſe have ordered Twenty Thouſand Pounds to be ſtruck, in paper bills of credit, for the public ſervice.

An act has paſſed the Houſe ſequeſtering the eſtates of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Gilbert Deblois, Dr. Thomas Moffet, Samuel Sewall, George Rome, Jahleel and Benjamin Brenton, and ſeveral other eſtates within this colony, the owners of which are avowed enemies to the liberties of America.

The Houſe have granted Two Hundred Pounds lawful money for the ſupport or removal of the poor of Newport.

Thurſday laſt, in the afternoon, an engagement happened in the bay between two privateer ſloops from this place, and a ſchooner, a bomb-ketch, and three tenders, from Newport; the engagement laſted till night, when the enemy's veſſels ſheered off, and were chaced ſeveral miles by our cruizers. Two of the tenders got back to Newport the ſame night, one of them much damaged in her ſails and rigging.—Our veſſels received little or no injury.

NEW-YORK, *November* 20.

By a perſon who left Montreal the 4th of laſt month, we learn, That Col. Guy Johnſon had ſailed from that place for Quebec, with an intent to proceed from thence for England; and that Col. Allen, with his party, taken priſoners ſome time ago, were put on board a man of war. The ſame perſon alſo informs, that it was believed the town of Montreal would not be able to hold out many days againſt General Montgomery, as moſt of the Indians had actually gone to their reſpective towns.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer in one of the rifle companies to his friend in this city, dated Proſpect Hill, November 11, 1775.

"Since you left us, nothing particular happened till about twelve o'clock on Thurſday laſt, we were alarmed by the landing of a number of boats on Litchmore's Point, in order to take off ſome cattle that were then on the Point; our brigade repaired immediately to the alarm-poſt, and we ſaw the enemy drawn up (to the number, as nearly as I can ſay, of 300) behind the ſtone wall that ſurrounds the orchard, and their out-guards driving the cattle: I mention the particular places, as you know them all: They landed at a very high tide, which ſurrounded the whole Point; and, in the opinion of moſt people, made it impoſſible to get over to attack them, as there was no way to get on but by a narrow cauſeway that leads from Patterſon's encampment to Litchmore's Point, and the water on that four or five feet high. Colonel Thompſon aſked General Green's permiſſion to croſs the cauſeway, but he refuſed, as he was informed, he ſaid, by people that knew the place well, that it was impoſſible to effect it; but Colonel Mifflin coming up, perſuaded the General to order us to march, which was chearfully obeyed, and we paſſed the bridge, headed by our brave Colonel, without any loſs, though expoſed to a very heavy fire from the mill near Charleſtown Neck, the ſmall redoubt near the water ſide, and two floating batteries off the Point, beſides the fire of ſmall arms in front; we formed after paſſing the bridge, and advanced in two columns up the hill with an Indian halloo, and in a few minutes drove the enemy from their poſt and forced them to their boats; they made a moſt inglorious retreat, for they were poſted as advantageouſly as poſſible, and their number, I think, ſuperior to ours, as there did not a man advance but part of our ſix companies, the reſt being on guard; we received a very heavy fire of cannon ball and grape-ſhot as we got over the ſtone wall, but providentially we had only two men wounded, one mortally; what the enemy ſuffered I can't pretend to ſay, as they were in the boats before we could get a fair ſhot at them, and if there were any killed, they took them off; our regiment met with univerſal applauſe; all the Generals were in the fort on Proſpect Hill the whole time, and it was generally thought we would all be cut off, as they ſuppoſed that there were a large body of men behind the hill to attack us as we came up; Generals Lee and Green waited on Col. Thompſon in the evening to thank him for the conduct of his regiment, and we had the Commander in Chief's thanks in general orders. I never ſaw men behave better than ours, though there was no execution done, they ſhewed a good diſpoſition; ——'s regiment were at the cauſeway half an hour before we came, but would not venture over the fire was ſo hot, but ſome of them followed us; Mifflin was at the bridge preſſing them forward, but numbers ſtayed back in ſpite of him, he has marked ſome. You'll excuſe the inaccuracy of the ſtile, as I am really hurried, being under arms all laſt night, and we are this moment ordered to march to Chelſea, as there are a number of boats on the back of Bunker's-Hill in the Myſtick, and it is apprehended they intend to land there: I imagine we ſhall have it hot ſoon; there are, it is ſaid, 2000 troops arrived at Boſton."

The General Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts Bay is adjourned to the 29th inſtant; and that of Maryland is farther prorogued to the 5th day of December next.

On Friday ſe'ennight, Major Stopford and other officers, with their band of muſic taken at Chambly, arrived at Trenton in New-Jerſey, where they are to remain priſoners of war 'til exchanged.

On the 3d of November, 1775, the returns of twenty-ſix townſhips were received at York, whereby the following Gentlemen appear to be choſen as a Committee for York County, to continue for the ſpace of one year, unleſs they ſhall think it expedient to diſſolve themſelves ſooner, viz. Michael Swoope, James Smith, Thomas Hartly, John Hay, Charles Lukens, David Grier, Joſeph Donaldſon, George Irwin, John Kean, William Leaſe, William Scott, George Eichelberger, Philip Albright, Michael Hahn, David Candler, Baltzer Spangler, John Huſton, Thomas Armor, John Schultz, Chriſtopher Slagle, Andrew Rutter, Peter Wolfe, Philip Jacob King, Zachariah Shugart, John Herbach, William Johnſton, John Spangler, James Dixon, Francis Crezart, George Brenkerhoof, John Semple, Robert M'Pherſon, Samuel Edie, William M'Clellan, Thomas Douglaſs, John Agnew, David Kennedy, George Clingen, George Kerr, Abraham Barta, John Mickle, jun. Samuel M'Conaughy, David M'Conaughy, John Blackburn, William Walker, Richard M'Cauſter, Chriſtian Graff, Jacob Will, Henry Slagle, John Hamilton, John Minteeth, Thomas Lilly, Richard Parſel, Charles Gilwix, John M'Clure, William Shakly, Frederick Gilwix, John Hinkel, John Hoover, Patrick M'Sherry, James Leeper, *Farmer*, Joſeph Read, *Miller*, Patrick Scott, James Egar, Benjamin Savage, Andrew Thompſon, Peter Baker, Jacob Kafel, William Mitchell, John Williams, *Miller*, Lewis Williams, William Rankin, James Nailer, Baltzer Knertzer, Henry Mathias, George Slough, Daniel Meſſerle, John Neſbit, William Wakely, John Chamberlin, Andrew Thompſon, and Alexander Sanderſon. On the ſame day the Committee met at the Court-houſe in York, when James Smith was choſen Preſident, and Thomas Hartly Vice-Preſident of the Committee.

The following Gentlemen were unanimouſly elected as a Committee of Correſpondence for York County, viz. James Smith, Michael Swoope, Thomas Hartly, Joſeph Donaldſon, George Eichelberger, Charles Lukens, David Grier, George Irwin, Thomas Armor, William Leaſe, George Clingen, John Neſbit, James Leeper, Francis Crezart, Peter Wolfe, and David M'Conaughy, any five or more of them are empowered to act.

The Committee-men in York Town, or any two or more of them, were appointed to carry into execution the orders of the Committee of Safety relating to the perſon of Doctor John Kearſly, now confined in the gaol of this county, and were fully empowered to act in this matter.

The Committee adjourned to the firſt Thurſday in December next, to meet at the Court-houſe in York. THOMAS ARMOR, Clerk.

Laſt Tueſday was ſhewn to the Members of Aſſembly, a large cake of Saltpetre, being the firſt produce of the provincial works erected in this city, where it is expected they will hereafter make a large quantity weekly.

A perſon appointed by the Public in each County or Townſhip, to purchaſe all the Nitre made by private families, would, no doubt, be found extremely ſerviceable in promoting the ſame.

On Monday, the 13th inſtant, Colonel Richard Cantwell's battalion was reviewed at Apoquinimink Bridge, Newcaſtle County on Delaware, by Brigadier General M'Kinley; when upwards of 500 men appeared under arms, and went through their exerciſe and evolutions with exactneſs, to the ſatisfaction of their Colonel and a large number of ſpectators, many of whom were military gentlemen.

IN CONGRESS, *October* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, That a juſt and well authenticated account of the hoſtilities committed by the Miniſterial Troops and Navy in America, ſince laſt March be collected, with proper evidence of the truth of the fact, related, the number and value of the buildings deſtroyed by them; alſo the number and value of the veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that period, as near as the number and value can be aſcertained; alſo the ſtock taken by them from different parts of the continent.——That Mr. DEANE, Mr. J. ADAMS, and Mr. WYTHE be a Committee for this purpoſe.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

N. B. *The above Committee requeſt the Printers of the ſeveral public papers in the United Colonies to inſert the above for three or four weeks ſucceſſively, and all perſons poſſeſſed of any facts relative to, or that may throw light on the above ſubject, to tranſmit the ſame to them as early as poſſible.*

Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, November 5, 1775.

To be EXCHANGED or SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, the following LOTS and PIECES of LAND, viz.

ONE lot ſituate in the town of Chriſtiana aforeſaid, containing 78 feet front on the main ſtreet, on which is erected and lately finiſhed a good two ſtory brick houſe, two rooms on a floor, a garret, and a cellar under the whole; a good brick ſmoak-houſe and kitchen, with a pump at the door; a frame tenement adjoining, which, with very little expence, may be converted into a ſtore, it being an excellent ſtand for that buſineſs; alſo a brick ſtable, 23 feet by 27 feet, divided into apartments, with a well boarded loft that will contain eight tons of hay. Alſo twenty-eight acres of land, lying about 500 yards from the above deſcribed premiſes, twelve acres of which is watered meadow, the ſtream never failing, and has and will produce as much good Timothy and clover hay as any marſh or cripple meadow whatſoever: On the meadow part of the land is lately erected a frame building, weather boarded with cedar boards, that will hold eighteen tons of hay, and a ſhed at the end thereof divided into four ſtalls for cattle. The ſubſcriber has, for a conſiderable number of years, carried on the ſhalloping buſineſs from this place to Philadelphia, and intends ſo to do unleſs he ſhould diſpoſe of the premiſes above deſcribed; the purchaſer, therefore, may be furniſhed with a ſhallop that will carry 480 barrels of flour at a reaſonable price, and may have the ſtores and wharf which he has rented a number of years as uſual; by this any perſon buying may enter into immediate buſineſs.

Alſo, thirteen acres of marſh meadow in Muſſel Cripel, about two miles from this place, now under Timothy graſs, and which has, and now doth (the leaſe expires the 25th of March next) rent for thirty-two pounds per annum: Adjoining to this meadow is twelve acres of upland, about half of which is timber land. Likewiſe about one acre and three-quarters of land, lying about half a mile on the main road from Chriſtiana aforeſaid, whereon is erected a frame tenement, under a leaſe three years unexpired, at nine pounds per annum. One third of the purchaſe money will be wanted on either of the above places ſhould they be ſold; and as it is ſuppoſed that the brick houſe, &c. with the firſt deſcribed meadows, would ſuit one perſon for carrying on the ſtore and ſhalloping buſineſs, therefore they will be ſold ſeperate from the reſt, or altogether. All the above deſcribed places will be exchanged for a good farm within this government, or either of the well inhabited parts of Maryland, the Jerſeys, or Virginia; and ſhould the farm, on viewing, be thought worth more (for it muſt be well improved with tolerable buildings thereon erected) ready money will be paid for the reſidue, and alſo for the ſtock that may be thereon, if agreeable. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana Bridge aforeſaid, who has to ſell a Negro Man about 27 years of age, remarkable ſtrong and an excellent waterman.

†8 JAMES PARTRIDGE.

CARTRIDGE PAPER,

By the REAM or QUIRE, to be SOLD by

JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER AND ISAAC WIKOFF,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fourth door above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A large and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which they will ſell on very low terms, for cash or ſhort credit; conſiſting of

SUPERFINE, middling and coarſe broadcloths,
Yorkſhire kerſeys and plains,
Scarlet ſerges,
6-4 nap'd coatings,
Red and blue duffils,
Scarlet nap cloth,
Nap ſerges,
Scarlet flannels,
Red and blue embоſſed flannels,
Superfine rattinets,
Common ſhalloons,
Fine ditto of all colours,
Different coloured durants,
Allopeens,
Striped and plain camblets,
Cambletrees,
Silk camblets,
Dorſetteens,
Single and double worſted damaſks,
Calimancoes of various colours and prices,
Black and blue everlaſtings,
Hair pluſhes and worſted ditto,
Womens cloth cloaks,
Womens worſted mitts,
Womens ſilk mitts,
7-8 and yard wide cambricks,
7-8 wide lawns,
Womens fine chipped hats,
Womens Leghorn hats,
Womens leather gloves and mitts,
Rich white ſattins,
Different prices of black ſattins,
Half yard ſilk Perſians,
Different ſorts of black ſilk Mantuas,
1-2 yard white ſarſanets,
An aſſortment of ell wide ſilk Perſians,
Figur'd modes for cloaks &c.
Different ſorted Barcelona ſilk handkerchiefs of the beſt qualities,
Different aſſortment of white Scotch threads from No. 15 to 50,
Quality and ſhoe bindings,
Black taffaties,
Combs of every kind,
Black ſattin ribbonds,
White ſattin ribbonds,
Different coloured ribbonds,
White 3 corded ſewing ſilks,
Black ſewing ſilk,
Pewter plates & baſons,
Pewter porringers,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Silk and cotton romall handkerchiefs,
Rozet handkerchiefs,
Spotted and flowered bandanoes,
White and black ſilk cravats,
Spotted linen handkerchiefs,
Kenting handkerchiefs,
Baſket and death-head buttons,
Metal buttons for regimentals,
Silk and hair twiſt,
Mohair,
Callicoes, cottons and chintzes of various qualities,
Striped & plain Bengals,
An aſſortment of ſaddlery ware,
Barlow and piſtol-cap knives,
Pinchbeck ſhoe-buckles,
White metal and ſteel ſhoe-buckles,
White metal and yellow knee-buckles,
Maſons trowells,
Beſt and commonmetal, razors,
An aſſortment of locks and hinges,
Small nails of different kinds,
Fine Iriſh linens,
Silk breeches patterns,
Crimſon worſted harrateens,
Yellow harrateens with furniture compleat,
Mens cotton and thread ſtockings,
Womens fine cotton and thread ſtockings,
Window glaſs,
9-4 cotton counterpains,
6-4 & 8-4 counterpains,
Black bombazeens,
Black ſattinets for breeches,

Alſo many other articles too tedious to mention.

GEORGE BARTRAM,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, is now ſelling off, at the moſt reaſonable rates, his ſtock of GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and low-priced broadcloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours;
Shalloons, rattinets and buttons to ſuit ditto;
A variety of plains and kerſeys;
Spotted and plain ſwanſkins;
Scarlet and drab coloured coatings;
Buff, green and white hair pluſh;
Mens and womens ſilk velvets;
Black ſerge denime for breeches;
Flannels and baizes;
Beſt Scotch plaid for gentlemens gowns and boys Highland dreſs;
Superfine roſe blankets;
Blue and green moreens;
Scotch, white and coloured threads;
Camblets and coloured crapes;
Yellow and blue callimancoes;
Black ſattins and taffeties;
Table-cloths and diaper;
Superfine kenting handkerchiefs;
Excellent white yard wide ſtay tucking;
Durants and tammies;
White and black Barcelona handkerchiefs;
Superfine 4 thread black and cloth coloured worſted breeches patterns;
A variety of mens, womens, boys and girls knit and wove worſted ſtockings;
Silk breeches patterns and gloves;
A large aſſortment of mens ribbed and plain white and marbled ſilk ſtockings;
Womens plain and embroidered clocks ditto;
A few pieces of Iriſh Hollands;
A variety of Regimental Cloth, with proper trimmings.

The ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM would be obliged to thoſe perſons who are indebted to him to pay off their accompts, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of recovering them by law.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Rockhill Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 9th of October laſt, a black COW, about twelve years old, with a crop and ſlit in each ear, a white face, and upright horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

† WILLIAM INCERSHBON.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near the Horſe-head, in Kent County on Delaware, on Sunday the 25th of June laſt, a ſervant man named AARON LOPER, but goes by the name of AARON WALKER, by trade a wheelwright, country born, about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair tied behind and clipped on the top, a large cut on his left wriſt with a broad axe, and is a great lover of liquor; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a fearnought outſide jacket of a lead colour, home made under jacket with yellow ſtripes, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, pale blue ſtockings, ſhoes about half worn, and white metal buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§8 THOMAS PROCTOR.

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